MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 JUNE 1983

Al-Qadhdhafi Tour

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi returned to Libya after concluding his "working visit" to the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria as part of the "comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization to confront the Zionist death[illegible]in," JANA reported on 11 June. In a cable to Saudi King Fahd broadcast by Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, Al-Qadhdhafi expressed "full satisfaction" with the results of his 10 June talks with King Fahd, which laid a "sound foundation" for Arab action to confront Israel. The Saudi daily *Al-Bilad* likewise said the Fahd-Al-Qadhdhafi meeting was "full of constructive positive achievements," according to Jidda radio. The Libyan leader responded "positively" to Saudi requests that he refrain from interfering in Palestinian affairs and from helping the Fatah dissidents, Radio Monte Carlo said.

Col al-Qadhdhafi's subsequent talks with Jordan's King Husayn were aimed at clearing the atmosphere in the Arab world and establishing Arab solidarity through reconciling Syria with Jordan and Iraq and settling "marginal differences among brothers," the Amman daily *Ar-Ra'y* reported. However, the Libyan-Jordanian talks produced no positive improvement in relations between Jordan and Syria, the paper later revealed. Al-Qadhdhafi's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad covered Arab affairs in light of the "imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the dangers inherent in the American-Israeli agreement intended to be imposed on Lebanon," Damascus radio reported. Syrian sources declined comment on speculation that Al-Qadhdhafi has offered to mediate between Jordan and Syria and had proposed the convocation of an Arab summit in Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat Tour — An Arab summit conference will be held shortly to discuss Middle East problems and contacts are under way to set the date and venue, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced at a 12 June press conference reported by Radio Monte Carlo. 'Arafat was speaking in Manama during a weekend of intensive diplomatic activity in which he visited the PDRY, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Bahrain for talks with PDRY Leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the amir of Kuwait, Saudi King Fahd, and the amir of Bahrain, according to Aden radio, KUNA, SPA, and WAKH.

During his visit to Kuwait, 'Arafat disclosed in a statement reported by KUNA that the PLO recently executed five Palestinians for attempting to assassinate Fatah officials Salah Khalaf and Khalil al-Wazir. While asserting that a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi is "not open to discussion," 'Arafat welcomed the prospect of a suspension of PLO-Libyan propaganda exchanges. A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary broadcast later the same day criticized Libya for attempting to split the Palestinian ranks. 'Arafat's subsequent talks with King Fahd dealt with the results of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Saudi Arabia, according to Saudi court circles cited by Radio Monte Carlo.

In another development 'Arafat received another message on the Middle East situation from the Soviet leadership, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Results of Khalaf Moscow Visit — Soviet officials have expressed their "absolute support" for the Syrian and Palestinian stand on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and approved plans for a unified front comprising Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalists, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf declared in an interview with SANA. Citing the Kuwaiti Paper *Al-Hadaf*, MENA reported that during Khalaf's visit the Soviet Union agreed to supply the PLO with new weapons including SAM's, armored cars, and helicopters.

Israeli POW's — The PLO has decided to put its eight IDF POW's in solitary confinement in retaliation for the killing of three Palestinian detainees in Ansar camp by the Israelis, PLO deputy military commander Khalil Al-Wazir announced in a statement reported by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio on 11 June. Israeli security sources denied PLO allegations about the killing and maltreatment of Palestinian detainees, Jerusalem radio noted. One Ansar detainee was shot dead while trying to escape, the radio later announced.

Lebanon

Syrian Position — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's statements that the United States will hold contacts with Syria on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement are part of the "desperate" U.S. and Lebanese attempts to deceive public opinion, conceal facts, and delude others into believing that the agreement has a chance to survive, Damascus radio affirmed in a 12 June commentary. Syria will not go back on its word, the radio said, and there will be no contacts with any side on the basis of the agreement. The reaffirmation of Syria's position followed a Voice of Lebanon radio report that Syria had agreed to receive a deputy of Secretary of State Shultz on 19 June. According to diplomatic sources cited by the radio, Syria informed Saudi Arabia that its conditions for starting negotiations with Lebanon on the withdrawal of Syrian forces include the establishment of security "positions," financial compensation, and Saudi pressure on the United States to discuss the Golan Heights issue with Israel.

Israeli Position, Comment — Israel is not contemplating a partial withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon despite recent IDF casualties and the Cabinet has unanimously agreed not to withdraw before "Peace for Galilee" and Israel's other objectives have been attained, the Israeli Cabinet secretary announced after the 12 June Cabinet meeting in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Defense Minister Moshe Arens said in an interview with the radio that while Israel anticipates U.S.-Syrian talks, the Israelis

should not be optimistic about any quick change in the Syrian position.

Security Situation — Three IDF soldiers were killed in a 10 June ambush near Tyre, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement carried by ITIM. Two more Israeli soldiers were wounded in a 12 June explosion in 'Alayh, according to Jerusalem radio. In a similar incident six Lebanese were wounded near Beirut when a car bomb "intended for the Israelis" exploded amid civilian traffic, Beirut radio reported on 11 June. The Lebanese National Resistance, which has claimed responsibility for many of the attacks on the IDF, stated that its fighters downed an Israeli helicopter with SAM's on 10 June, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Monitored Israeli media did not mention any such incident.

In the Al-Biqa' valley "terrorists" twice fired from the Syrian-controled area at IDF vehicles and positions, ITIM reported on 12 June. While no one was hurt, the IDF attaches "great importance" to these incidents, ITIM said. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians have introduced into Al-Biqa' SAM-6 missiles equipped with "additional devices that prevent distortion."

Syria

An "Arab people's conference" in Damascus approved an action program calling for strengthening the "struggle alliance" among Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalist forces and urging support for the Lebanese national opposition and the armed Lebanese Nationalist Resistance, Damascus television reported on 11 June.

OAU Summit

The 19th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa adopted a draft resolution on Western Sahara that urges Morocco and the Polisario to start direct negotiations to reach a cease-fire and make arrangements for a referendum, APS reported on 11 June. The motion called for a joint OAU-UN peacekeeping force to guarantee security during the referendum. Reacting to the resolution, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta announced that Morocco is willing to carry out a referendum without the withdrawal of Moroccan forces and administration, Rabat radio reported. While the resolution includes some of the basic principles which satisfy Morocco, he said, Morocco has reservations about some of the requirements of the resolution, which may contradict the Nairobi summit resolutions. Meanwhile, SDAR leader Mohamed Abdelaziz praised the summit resolution as an "important victory" for the Saharan people and announced that SDAR and Polisario support the immediate application of the summit resolution.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that Iranian forces halted a "limited" Iraqi offensive on 11 June on the southern front, destroying a "number" of tanks and cannon.

Iran Kordestan Operations — Security forces recently killed 100 "counterrevolutionaries" in a new offensive in the Mahabad-Bukan area, according to a revolution guards communique broadcast by Tehran radio on 12 June. Meanwhile, a Mojahedin-e Khalq communique published earlier in Paris claimed that Kurdish Democratic Party and Mojahedin-e Khalq fighters killed 105 revolution guards and destroyed 17 government vehicles in clashes from 23 May to 3 June, AFP reported.

Defections — A hijacked Iranian helicopter made an emergency landing at Bahrain airport on 11 June, the second such incident in recent days, the Manama paper *Gulf Daily News* reported.

Afghanistan

Following 2 days of talks with his Soviet counterpart in Moscow, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said "no immediate or major breakthrough" is expected at the indirect talks about to resume in Geneva concerning the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan, according to a 12 June Karachi radio report. Earlier, TASS, in reporting on the talks — which also examined bilateral relations as well as major international issues — emphasized that a political settlement is possible only on the basis of the complete termination of armed and other outside interference in the affairs of an independent nonaligned Afghanistan and stressed that Pakistan must play an active role in this. In another development DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost left for Geneva on 12 June to resume talks with Pakistan through the representative of the UN secretary general, Kabul radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Visits Arab Heads To Gain Support

Meets YAR, PDRY Leaders

JN101740 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] this morning met with Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Presidium and prime minister, and discussed with him the current Arab situation in light of the Palestinian, Arab, and international developments. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated the firm, principled PDRY support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brothers Abu Iyad and Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee members; Nabil 'Amr, Fatah Revolutionary Council member; and 'Abbas Saki, PLO representative in Aden. It was attended on the PDRY side by the members of the YSP Political Bureau, members of the YSP Central Committee, ministers, and party and state officials.

Abu 'Ammar then met with representatives of the international freedom movements accredited to the PDRY in the presence of the accompanying Palestinian delegation. Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed them on the various aspects of the latest developments, the possibility of a Zionist offensive against the Palestinian revolution positions in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, and the new Palestinian, Arab, and international developments.

Brother Abu 'Ammar had earlier arrived in Aden from San'a' following a 1-day visit during which he held talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the latest developments, particularly the Lebanese situation in light of the Lebanese- Zionist agreement. In a predeparture statement in San'a', Abu 'Ammar said his talks with President Salih dealt mainly with the Israeli threats against the PLO and the Israeli concentrations along the lines of contact in Al-Biqa'.

Comments on Fes Resolutions

LD111759 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1649 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jun (KUNA) -- Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that what he is trying to achieve through his continuous Arab contacts, including his current tour, is the formation of a solid Arab position united on the basis of the resolutions of the second Fes summit, which resulted for the first time in a unanimous agreement on an Arab project concerning the Palestinian issue.

This came in statements made by Mr 'Arafat before his departure to Saudi Arabia this evening when he was seen off by engineer Khalaf Ahmad al-Khalifah, minister of electricity and water resources; Mr Salim as-Za'nun, member of the Central Committee of the Fatah movement; and the Mr 'Awni Battash, PLO representative in Kuwait.

He said: "The second Fes resolutions cleared the ambiguity which occurred owing to the statements of former American Presidents Carter, Ford, and Nixon when they said in their statements that no Arab official has discussed with them or asked them anything about a Palestinian state." He added: "The Fes summit pointed out clearly the necessity of the establishment of the Palestinian state, then the Palestine National Council agrees unanimously the confederation between Jordan and Palestine."

Talks in Jidda Reported

JN121756 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri]

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Jidda for Bahrain this afternoon at the end of a visit to the kingdom lasting less than 24 hours, during which he met with Saudi King Fahd in the presence of Crown Prince 'Abdallah and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.

Saudi court circles have stressed that the Fahd-'Arafat talks dealt with the results of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the kingdom. According to these circles, the most important result of these talks was the Libyan leader's pledge to abstain from backing the Fatah rebels. 'Arafat and his delegation welcomed this result despite the doubt they cast on Al-Qadhdhafi's credibility.

I have also learned from informed Palestinian sources close to Palestinian leader 'Arafat that some Syrian organs have, during the past few days, supplied the [Fatah] rebels with quantities of weapons which the Saudi Government had sent to the resistance during the siege of Beirut. The Syrian Government seized these and refused to hand them over to the resistance at that time. These weapons have, until recently, been stored in Syrian warehouses. According to these circles, Palestinian-Syrian contacts are underway to reach an agreement stipulating that Syria should desist from backing the rebels. The sources stressed that such an agreement between Damascus and the PLO is possible, basing their opinion on the recent message Hafiz al-Asad received from the Soviet leaders.

Hence, we are trying with all sides concerned, including Jordan, for the Arab position to remain committed to and in agreement with what the Fes summit was unanimous on.

Replying to a question regarding the likelihood or unlikelihood of war in the region, Mr 'Arafat said that both cases are possible; but the likelihood of war is stronger. Regarding reports of arrests of Palestinian students in Egyptian universities, he said this has not yet been confirmed. He denied that his present and previous visits to Saudi Arabia were connected with the tour by Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, to a number of Arab countries. He said that it was agreed with the Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the New Delhi nonaligned summit to set up a bilateral Lebanese-Palestinian committee, which is still just a decision and has not yet been established. No one has entered into negotiations about it with him.

On the other hand, at a public gathering he held at noon today at the PLO offices in (Hawalli), 'Arafat accused the Arab nation as a whole that it contributed in one way or another to the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which has resulted from a war in which Israel had destroyed 17 Palestinian camps, 32 Lebanese villages — and 4 towns, with the exception of Beirut, suffered varying degrees of destruction.

Replying to criticism against the Palestinian leadership concerning the celebrations that were held by the revolution in Aden in January, Mr 'Arafat said that he wanted those celebrations to convey an important political message that confirms that the Palestinians are not spread in nine camps but in nine new revolutionary bases. He said that the incident that occurred inside the Fatah movement, despite being trivial, was a popular referendum in the interest of the Palestinian leadership because (Bassam ash-Shak'ah) and (Rashad ash-Shawwa) for the first time signed a statement rejecting Arab interference in the affairs of the Palestinian revolution.

Mr 'Arafat said that he regarded what had happened as just a scratch. He said we have a red line; any one extending a hand to any side outside the revolution steps over the red line. He said that entrusting the task of operations against the occupation forces in Lebanon to the Lebanese national forces was the decision of the joint Lebanese national forces and the Palestinian forces. He added that the lessening of tension in the Al-Biqa' region does not mean that the possibilities of war have come to a halt or have vanished. He stressed that the more important issue is for the Palestinian rifle and the Palestinian decision to remain independent. They remain so because surrendering them is tantamount to surrendering the national rights of the Palestinian people.

He said: I shall confront ['utahin] the world for the Palestinian decision to remain independent. He said that the Yalta conference was held in the presence of the representatives of the Zionist enemy and the absence of the representatives of the Palestinian people. Now no Yalta or any other conference will be held without us being in the chair.

He also revealed that five Palestinians were executed after the attempt on the lives of Abu Iyad [Salah Kalaf] and Abu Jihad [Kalil al-Wazir]. He described the taking over of Fatah supply offices in Damascus as an action by Syrian machinery, stressing that he attached great hope on President al-Asad to stop what has happened.

Fatah Dissident Opposes 'Separatist Movement'

JN111146 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In an interview with the Lebanese paper *Ash-Shira'*, Abu Musa [Said Musa Mugarah] one of the leaders of the opposition movement within Fatah, has stated that he strongly opposes any separatist movement within Fatah and added that the issue has not yet reached a dead end. Abu Musa added that the number of Palestinian cadres who call for radical reform within the Fatah Movement is increasing daily. He said: We shall become the majority soon and will be able to call for a general conference to try the Fatah command for adopting the U.S. plans.

Abu Musa added that the dispute with the Fatah command is political and not about organizational affairs as the Fatah command depicts. Abu Musa said that Yasir 'Arafat must correct matters because he is capable of doing many things to restore Fatah's credibility.

PFLP's Habash Calls for Fatah Unity

GF101934 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Brother George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], has affirmed that the PFLP is concerned about the misunderstanding within the Fatah movement. He said this crisis worries and concerns us because Fatah is the main organization in the Palestinian arena as far as size and number are concerned, and consequently Fatah's situation will affect the situation of the Palestinian revolution either positively or negatively.

In an interview carried by British radio [BBC], Brother Habash affirmed that the PFLP cares greatly about the unity of Fatah, the necessity of standing up to any attempt to solve this misunderstanding by resorting to arms should be stressed, and the [word indistinct] democratic dialogue should be extended in order to solve this misunderstanding.

Brother Habash expects a new escalation [of the situation] in the Middle East during which Israel will launch a new aggression. He stressed that the PFLP's forces will remain on Lebanese territory irrespective of the Syrian stand and the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, in order to fight alongside the Lebanese nationalist movement against the Zionist-U.S. agreement that was imposed upon Lebanon, and to serve the Lebanese masses.

Fatah To Hold Meetings in Damascus

GF122012 Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that Fatah Central Committee will hold a series of preparatory meetings in Damascus during the next 2 days, immediately after the return of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, from his current tour of a number of the region's states.

The meetings will discuss issues related to the preparation of agenda for the emergency session which will be held by Fatah Revolutionary Council in Damascus next week.

The secretariat of the Revolutionary Council has recently invited members of the movement's Revolutionary Council to attend this emergency session. Among those invited are Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Abu Akram [Musa 'Awwad], Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Qadri [Samih Kuwayk] and the other members of the group who took part in the recent events in Fatah movement. The QNA correspondent in Damascus reports that these meetings

will discuss measures to mend the crack and normalize relations.

'Arafat Calls for Arab Summit To Convene
JN130658 Paris Radio Monte Rarlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who was in Bahrain yesterday, said that an Arab summit will shortly be held to tackle the various aspects of the Middle East conflict. He added that contacts are underway to fix the date and venue of this summit, noting that if this summit is convened, the credit goes to the efforts being exerted by Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and the PLO.

In his statement, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] touched on the dissidents' move within Fatah, stressing that this move will be neither the first nor the last. This move — as 'Arafat put it — has been generated by Arab interference. He reiterated that the rebellion has been contained. 'Arafat's remarks, however, were not in tempo with the statement made yesterday by Jihad Salih, the spokesman of the Fatah opposition.

Jihad Salih, in a press conference in Damascus yesterday, announced that 70 percent of the Fatah members are voicing support for the opposition line. He accused 'Arafat of departing from Fatah's political line and of moving closer to the U.S.-Saudi line. Jihad Salih called for a Fatah congress to iron out internal differences and elect a new Fatah leadership on a democratic basis.

Moves for Summit Assessed
JN112038 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Brothers: Our correspondent has sent the following dispatch on reports about a possible Arab summit conference:

[Begin recording] These reports have been inspired by short news items here and there on secret contacts among the certain Arab capitals which overtly seem at loggerheads. These reports have also been inspired by recent comments saying that relations among some Arab capitals have been rearranged in accordance with a possible rearrangement of relations between certain big powers on the one hand and the states in the region on the other.

We will not dwell on the reason why the roads between Arab capitals are suddenly open when they are usually closed by a thousand obstacles. However, the threats which the Arab states speak about have prompted speculation about an expanded or restricted Arab summit. Speculators say that the summit will be held in Damascus, not in Riyadh. We are not aware of the possibility of a Riyadh summit because the summit was scheduled to convene in late April or in early May 1983, in Fes, Morocco.

Be that as it may, we are not opposed to opening roads between Arab capitals. Who is opposing Arab summits and rapprochement? We all want the Arab leaders to meet at a summit. We only wish that the Arab man in the street, who has undergone the bitter experience of both the Arab summits and the lack of the Arab summits, can comprehend the contents and the aims of the threats which are spoken about during the tours, the secret contacts, and the comments on the rearrangement of Arab relations in accordance with the changes in the region's relations with certain big powers.

We might agree with the officials who make tours, receive visiters, hold contacts, and establish relations that a certain part of their political work must remain secret. But we cannot agree with them that the Arab citizen should remain oblivious and be taken for granted. The unaware citizen must digest the stoppage in traffic between capitals and agree on road opening. He should expect a summit when that summit is not forthcoming, and should rule out its convening just before it is held. If this aware citizen finds that all these events have eventually been beneficial to his pan-Arab ambitions, we will be satisified. But the Arab citizen has always been disappointed, whether a summit is held or not.

Now the unaware citizen wonders about the secret contents of these threats — about the Arab rapprochement which comes occasionally and suddenly disappears. Last year, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon began, and with it began the epic of steadfastness of the Palestinians in Lebanon and Beirut. The epic lasted for 3 months, but the Arab summit did not convene. When the heroes withdrew under the pressure of Arab betrayal, rather than the Israeli offensive, a summit was held. And when the negotiations about the Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. agreement began, continued, and ended, there was no Arab summit. The Arab states did not come closer together. All of a sudden, when the Lebanese-Israeli agreement was signed, handing the enemy the fruit of its invasion on a silver platter with appetizers and seasoning, we find rapprochement, meetings, and kisses.

All this comes when the implementation of the agreement obviously seems in the enemy's interest because it is now unable to find a way out of this war of attrition unless the agreement is implemented. The Arab citizen is now wondering whether he will be disappointed again; whether the current rapprochment is aimed to increase the enemy's difficulties or to increase the [word indistinct] of the Arab situation. [end recording]

'Arafat Receives Message From Soviets
JN121625 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today received a message from the Soviet leadership dealing with the developments of the current Middle East situation in light of Zionist-U.S. threats to wage a new aggression against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar sent a reply to the Soviet leaders.

Kuwaiti Papers Note Soviet Arms to PLO

NC101059 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (MENA) — Reports published in newspapers in Kuwait today say the Soviet Union has agreed to supply the PLO with a long list of weapons. Soviet consent was given during the talks that Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, held in Moscow recently.

The Kuwaiti weekly paper *Al-Hadaf* carries this report and indicates that the list includes new types of weapons — perhaps the PLO is the first foreign quarter to acquire them — in addition to antiaircraft missiles, modern armored cars, and helicopters fitted with the most modern reconnaissance equipment. The paper adds that the weapons will be delivered through an Arab state that has special relations with Moscow. The weapons will be sent in three consignments, the last of which will be sent 3 years from now.

The paper also reports that 'Arafat will visit Moscow around the end of this month in view of the Soviet leaders' agreement on his leadership of the PLO, and of their decision not to give any support to any (?dissident) movement within Fatah.

'Arafat Aide on Anti-PLO Plots, U.S. Role

PM101454 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Muhammad Mahjub report: "Hani al-Hasan Tells *'Ukaz*: The Kingdom Is the Biggest Supporter of Our Cause"] [Text] Jidda — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has stated that he does not reveal a secret when he says that there is a foreign plan to destroy the PLO, and that there are other plans for the assassination of 'Arafat in 1983.

In an exclusive statement to *'Ukaz*, Hani al-Hasan said: That is why we were not surprised by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' statement that the PLO is not the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He continued: It is in this context that we understand that statement. It must be realized that the decision to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people was made 18 years ago, since the revolution was born, and that decision has been in force ever since. He emphasized that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and that everyone must understand this eternal fact, which is the result of a decision made by the Palestinian people, not by individuals.

Hani al-Hasan stressed: Some leaders and men may be martyred,but our march will continue and martyrdom will continue until victory. We will certainly show the United States that recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is inevitable. He expressed confidence that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is the biggest supporter of the Palestinian cause in this political battle.

On the effects of the mutiny movement within Fatah, 'Arafat's adviser said that this is not the first time that such attitudes have been taken, but the seriousness of the matter lies in the fact that foreign forces are trying to foment sedition within the ranks of the Palestinian resistance. Hani al-Hasan added that everything will be straightened out within a short time, because the PLO has long experience of confronting and dealing with such matters. Our aim at present, he said, is to avoid — as much as possible — the use of arms against brothers. The real killing of any person is a political killing, in the sense of exposing him politically until the Palestinian people take a stand against him. He noted that a wise plan is one which does not rely on physical liquidation. He expressed the opinion that the Palestinian resistance was close to ending this mutiny.

PLO Radio Scores Reagan's Support for Israel

JN111918 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[From "News and Comments" program] [Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan told one of the Jewish associations in Washington last night that the United States would remain a rock for Israel to lean against and will be committed to Israeli security, calling on the Arab states to recognize Israel.

We do not doubt President Reagan's words on the absolute support of successive U.S. Administrations to Israel. The United States has always been true to its imperialist role of supporting the racist regimes and entities in the world, such as the racist Zionist entity, and giving them all sorts of weapons for death and destruction to supress and kill people fighting for freedom. President Reagan, his predecessors, and those who will succeed him are not angels. They are devoid of all the human and moral feelings. They practice terror, killing, and the management of crimes in this age. The crimes of their agents in Sabra and Shatila are new chapters in their history of bestiality and barbarism. The U.S. crimes in Vietnam, Kampuchea, and the Latin American banana republics are innumerable.

Reagan's call on the Arab states to recognize Israel makes our wonder who will be the first Arab regime to heed it. The recogntiion of Israel usually comes within a series of measures against the Palestinians and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. Some of these measures are: ignoring the PLO, closing down its offices and establishments, arresting its leaders and cadres, and launching a propaganda campaign against it This was what happened in As-Sadat's Egypt. Reagan's call for the recognition of Israel is expressed by some Arab regimes in other forms; namely, seeking Israel's help in striking at the fighting forces of the PLO. This took place in Lebanon.

Although the above two methods [methods applied in Egypt and Lebanon] have failed to liquidate or weaken the PLO, they realized recognition of Israel by Egypt and Lebanon through the first Camp David and the Second Camp David. Reagan's call for recognition of Israel demands some other method which may differ from the above methods in appearance but which is in essence similar to them. This method is being implemented by certain regime which are hiding behind empty slogans and false, hollow calls for liberation. One of these regimes is the Libyan regime which is implementing Reagan's call for the recognition of Israel through attempts at splitting Palestinian ranks, striking at the PLO and its leadership, and killing the Palestinians before

the eyes of their families in the Libyan capital. We put Reagan's statement before our Arab masses and Arab rulers. Reagan carries on one hand unlimited support for the Zionist enemy, and in the other an invitation for the Arabs to recognize Israel. In both hands, Reagan carries ruin, death, and massacres for our people and nation; and weapons to impose su[illegible]ender on the Arabs through his military tool in the region; namely, the Zionist enemy.

The Arabs have in their hands the cause for their dismemberment and discord. They go on waiting. Some of them do not cease to plot against the Palestinian revolution and its national unity.

Israeli POW's To Get Solitary Confinement

JN111812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has made an inspection tour of the Palestinian revolution forces in Al-Biqa'. He told the reporters accompanying him that the PLO had decided to put the eight Israeli prisoners it holds in solitary confinement in retaliation for the killing of three Palestinian detainees in Ansar Camp by the Zionist occupation forces, which also arrested the chairman and members of the committee which defends the Ansar detainees, including Lieutenant Colonel Salah at-Ta'mari.

Brother Abu Jihad asserted that unless the Zionist occupation authorities rescind their arbitrary, (?unjust) measures against the political detainees and the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, the PLO will continue to keep these prisoners in solitary cells and prevent anybody from seeing them.

SANA Reports on Arab Conference Statement

JN111512 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun (SANA) — The participants in the emergency session of the Arab People's Conference have affirmed their categorical rejection of the ill-omened agreement, which the Lebanese authority has concluded with the Zionist enemy, and described this agreement as a contract of submission and surrenderto the enemy, constituting the most dangerous link in the Camp David accords.

In a political statement issued today at the conclusion of the conference's meeting, the participants praised Syria's heroic steadfastness and stand against imperialist and Zionist capitulation plans. The statement hails the heroic armed struggle of the Lebanese nationalist resistance against the Zionist occupation forces, and the Palestinian Arab people's struggle against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan.

The statement says: The Arab People's Conference believes that all national and pan-Arab efforts and resources must be channeled toward supporting the steadfastness of Syria, the Lebanese nationalist resistance, and the Palestinian revolution since they are the solid base for foiling and aborting the agreement between the Lebanese authority and the Zionist enemy and its effects. The statement refers to the danger which the Lebanese-Israeli agreement poses to Lebanon, Syria, and the Arab nation, and calls on the progressive and democratic national and pan-Arab forces inside and outside the Arab homeland to back the broad Lebanese nationalist opposition to this agreement.

The conference expressed its great appreciation for the firm stand in rejecting the agreement by Syria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the PDRY, and the PLO. The conference also expressed its great appreciation for the stand adopted by the peace, liberation, and socialist forces in the world — especially the USSR — in backing the Arab struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plans. The Arab People's Conference called on the Arab nation to pool and mobilize all its resources against the new danger threatening Lebanon, Syria, the Palestine question, and the whole Arab nation.

The statement emphasizes the need to confront U.S. policy in the Arab homeland and foil the Reagan plan and all other capitulation plans. It also emphasizes the importance of deepening the alliance with the socialist bloc countries, headed by the friendly USSR.

In conclusion, the statment emphasizes the need to back Syria and says: The conference reaffirms that the foiling of the Zionist agreement with the Lebanese regime is only possible by backing the steadfastness of Syria which today is the first and last trench in confronting the Zionist train of death. We must all fight in this trench to confront this U.S.-backed train of death. It is noteworthy that in addition to the statement, the conference issued a political document [wathiqah siyasiyah] containing the conference's opinion on the current situation and an action program for confronting the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

BAHRAIN

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Manama

GF121034 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1025 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 12 Jun (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Manama today coming from Jidda on a visit to Bahrain within his current tour of a number of Arab and friendly countries.

Upon arrival Yasir 'Arafat was received by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and a number of officials.

Discusses Purpose of Tour

GF121741 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Manama from Jidda at 1145 GMT today on a visit to Bahrain that is part of a tour of Arab countries, during which he will hold talks with Bahraini officials on Palestinian and Arab developments.

Yasir 'Arafat was received at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Wafa an-Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; senior Foreign Ministry officials; and 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Saghir, deputy director of the PLO office.

In a statement reported by WAKH Yasir 'Arafat said that his tour of several Arab and friendly countries is part of his consultations with Arab leaders and with the Indian and Romanian leaders on current Arab developments, particularly developments connected with the Palestinian question, Israeli military threats and troop concentrations in Lebanon, the possibility of the inflamation of the situation and international intervention to calm the situation, and the recent warning by the Israeli military spokesman to the PLO and the Palestinian people in which he held them responsible for the attacks against the Zionist forces.

'Arafat said that his talks also dealt with the Arab situation, the unity of the Arab ranks and the importance of speedy action to achieve such unity so that the Arabs can face challenges in light of current developments.

'Arafat added that his talks with the leaders of the countries he visited concentrated on the situation in the Gulf, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said that he discussed this matter with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, who is current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, and that they also discussed the resolution adopted by the Delhi Nonaligned Summit on ending the war between Iraq and Iran and efforts to implement the resolution.

'Arafat said that he briefed the leaders of Arab and friendly countries on the recent events that occurred within Fatah. In conclusion, the PLO Executive Committee chairman said that his tour was successful and fruitful and served the Palestinian and Arab cause.

Received by Amir

GF122020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Manama, 12 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received here today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Manama within a tour of a number of the Arab countries. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, prime minister; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparant and commander in chief of Bahrain Defense Force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Interior Ministry under secretary for immigration and passports affairs; and Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain.

During the meeting they reviewed current developments in the Arab arena, especially what concerns the Palestinian issue. 'Arafat briefed his highness the Amir of Bahrain on the results of his current tour in a number of the Arab and friendly countries. His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah affirmed to the Palestinian leader Bahrain's constant position in support of the PLO and its legitimate struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Hijacked Iranian Helicopter Lands at Airport

GF120430 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 12 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] A hijacked helicopter from Iran made an emergency landing at Bahrain Airport last night. The hijackers asked permission to fly to another country.

This is the second such incident in three days. Other airport traffic was not affected.

KUWAIT

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives for Talks 11 June

LD110906 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0741 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait: 11 Jun (KUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat is to meet with senior Kuwaiti officials here today to discuss the Palestinian question, the Arab situation and the Gulf war.

'Arafat arrived here at dawn this morning from Aden within the framework of a tour of Arab countries which up to now has included Qatar, the YAR, Saudi Arabia, the PDRY, Algeria, and Iraq in the wake of visits to India and Romania.

In an arrival statement he said that the aim of this tour is to discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian question and a number of issues of interest to the countries of the region. These

include the resolutions pertaining to the Gulf war "to which a PLO delegation contributed at the recent Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi."

'Arafat, who was accompanied by his political adviser Hani al-Hasan and Nabil, the director of the Voice of Palestine, pointed out that his visit to India had been arranged because this Asian country chairs the Nonaligned Movement and also the followup committee concerned with the Palestinian question.

He welcomed the suspension of the propaganda exchanges with Libya. However, he said: "It is up to Libya to stop its campaign, because it owns information media."

He said that a meeting with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is not open to discussion. He denied that the suspension of the propaganda campaign would constitute a prelude to such a meeting.

The Palestinian leader and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi paid a visit to San'a at the same time, but did not meet face to face.

'Arafat accused the Libyan Jamahiriyah of encouraging the split inside the Fatah movement.

'Arafat added that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is one of the topics being dealt with during his tour and talks with Arab leaders. He said that he has put forward his views on the agreement, "especially with the tearing up of the agreements which I signed with American envoy Philip Habib as a result of the Sabra and Shatilah massacres."

He explained that those agreements had promised complete security for the camps and guaranteed the freedom of civilians in West Beirut. He stressed that the massacres took place with American-Israeli collusion and the participation of the multinational French and Italian forces, which 'Arafat partly blamed.

He said: "I will not allow the massacres at Sabra and Shatilah to be repeated."

He pointed out that during his visit to India he had discussed with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi the implementation of the resolutions of the Nonaligned Summit on the Palestine question and a number of issues of concern to the region, including the implementation of the resolutions on the Gulf war and the state of Palestinian-Indian and Arab-Indian relations.

He said that he had then discussed the Palestinian and Middle East questions with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu before starting his present Arab tour, during which he has discussed and will be discussing with Arab leaders and officials the developments in the Palestinian, Arab and international spheres.

Meets With Amir

LD111120 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1056 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jun (KUNA) — The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, met today with the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir. He later met the heir apparent and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. The meeting was attended by the minister of electricity and water, Khalaf Ahmad al-Kahalf, and the director of the PLO office, 'Awni Battash.

AL-QABAS Interview

GF121000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jun (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has unveiled the presence of a supreme joint command for the Palestinian-Lebanese resistance to direct and coordinate operations against the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* published today, he noted that the Palestinian resistance strongly backs the operations of the Lebanese national resistance and that all the capabilities of the Palestinian revolution, including men and weapons, have been placed at the disposal of the resistance which struggles for the liberation of the Lebanese territories.

On the prospects of a war in the Middle East, he said that the war was about to break out had it not been for international intervention which helped quell the situation. He continued that the atmosphere is still tense and dangerous because there are five Israeli divisions in a state of full alert. 'Arafat said that a comprehensive war will be in the interests of the Arab countries because it the only way to change all the equations in the region.

On coordination with Syria on holding negotiations for a military withdrawal from Lebanon, he said that this issue has not so far been discussed with the revolution.

On the future of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, 'Arafat said that he agreed with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, during the latest Nonaligned Summit, on the formation of a joint committee to review all the matters pending between the two sides. He added that this committee has not yet been formed.

SAUDI ARABIA

PLO Leader 'Arafat Arrives in Jidda 11 June

LD111933 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Jidda, 11 jun (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Jidda this evening from Kuwait.

Riyadh on Al-Qadhdhafi Departure From Jidda

GF101658 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in English 1630 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Jidda today at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to the Kingdom. He was bidden farewell at his departure by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy primeminister, and head of the National Guard; Prince Sultan

ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the amir of Mecca; a number of their royal highnesses the princes; and senior officials.

Press Examines Libyan Talks, Pan-Arab Role

GF110900 Jidda Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Commenting editorially, the Saudi paper *Al-Bilad* noted: The Saudi role continues the unification process of the Arab nation, bearing in mind the dimensions of this role and its effects on the Arab procession and on the achievements made which stresses the importance of the Arab role in the middle of the political currents in the international arena. The Saudi stances are many and well known. Modern history registers these with honor. These stances reflect the importance of the Arab ranks and the importance of clearing the Arab differences in addition to the importance of adopting positive courses through which the comprehensive views of the Arab peoples' are directed.

Today, with the Saudi-Libyan talks we have a more clear view of the continuous meetings between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the leaders of the Arab world. The meeting that took place with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is full of constructive positive achievements that are part of the process of bolstering of the Arab march, of its developments and of the achievements of the great Arab goals in confronting all the challenges.

Yesterday, the crown prince completed his tour during which he held successful talks with leaders and officials in Libya, Syria, Iraq and Jordan. These meetings provided good results in the process of the Arab meetings and in the style of placing facts before the world in order to stress the Arab processions and its dimensions in the process of achieving present Arab aspirations.

Commenting on Saudi efforts to unify Arab ranks, *An-Nadwah* noted editorially: The meetings which took place during the past 2 days between His Majesty King Fahd and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi come as part of the efforts exerted by the Saudi leadership to overcome the Arab differences and to ensure solidarity which is the first weapon of the nation in its battles and in its fateful battles.

PDRY

'Arafat Holds Talks With Chairman 10 June

GF101706 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today met with Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution. They reviewed developments in the Arab region, and particularly the Middle East situation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presented a concise review of Palestinian developments, the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people within and outside the occupied territories, Israel's provocations and moves against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and current Zionist preparations to launch a new aggression the Arab countries.

They also discussed a number of other issues that affect the unity and cohesion of the Arab national movement and the Palestinian revolution.

Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih reaffirmed the PDRY's support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the PLO's leadership. In this regard he emphasized Palestinian national unity so that the Palestinian Arab people will be able to continue their struggle to achieve their just and legitimate rights, foremost among which is their right to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent democratic state.

The secretary general of the YSP Central Committee explained the importance of and need for the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian revolution with all Arab liberation movements and Arab national and progressive regimes in order to consolidate the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle of the Arab peoples.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat expressed his appreciation for the PDRY'S consistent stand in support of the Palestinian revolution and its heroic steadfastness in the face of all reactionary and imperialist moves and provocations, and for the achievement of the Yemeni people's aspirations to development, progress, and unity.

The meeting was attended on the PDRY side by Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Abu Bakr Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Salih Munassar as-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the State Security Committee; 'Ali Sh'i' Hadi,candidate member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the higher committee of the YSP union; and 'Ali As'ad Muthanna, member and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, PLO Executive Committee member [title as heard]; Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; and 'Abbas Zaki, Fatah Revolutionary Council member and PLO representative in Aden.

Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, arrived in Aden at dawn today on a visit to the PDRY during which he will hold talks with party and state officials on Arab and international developments. He was received at the airport by Brig Gen 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, Political Bureau member, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council,

and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; party andstate officials; and 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

In a statement to ANA, Brother Abu 'Ammar said: I must visit my brothers, kinfolk, and people in the present critical circumstances, particularly in view of the Israeli military threats, the troop concentrations that amount to about five divisions in the Al-Biqa' and the Mount of Lebanon, and the possibility of the inflammation of the situation on more than one front. Moreoever, successive events are taking place in the region on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. He explained: We must take into consideration that I will be discussing all these issues with my brothers, as we have always been accustomed to do this.

WAKH: Departs 10 June

GF110700 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Aden, 10 Jun (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today left Aden after the conclusion of a visit to the PDRY which lasted several days. Upon departure 'Arafat was seen off by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a number of officials. During his visit to Yemen 'Arafat held talks with the Yemeni leader dealing with the latest developments on the Arab and international arenas.

President Mubarak Returns From European Tour

NC102150 Cairo MENA in English 2140 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 10 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak returned here at midnight from Bucharest at the end of his tour that took him to Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Al-Baz Views Mubarak's Talks

NC110516 Cairo MENA in English 2253 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 10 (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first foreign under secretary and director of President Mubarak's office for political affairs, said upon President Husni Mubarak's arrival here tonight that the talks the president had in Bucharest have mainly centered on bilateral ties, the Middle East question in general and the efforts that could be exerted to help activate settlement efforts. This, he said could only be achieved through the effective actions that could be adopted by the countries interested, and means of achieving concrete action as regards the Palestinian cause — particularly before the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli accord.

The talks, Dr al-Baz told MENA, hae also convered ways to bring the Iraq-Iran war to a halt. As Romania attaches concern over achieving this end, Dr al-Baz said the Romanian foreign minister has left for Iran tonight within the context of these efforts.

Mubarak Cables Kings, Leaders on Ramadan

NC111150 Cairo MENA in English 1147 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today cabled his congratulations to the Arab and Islamic kings and heads of state on the occasion of the advent of Ramadan, the month of fasting.

He expressed his best wishes for the leaders and progress and prosperity to the Islamic peoples.

Ghali Back From OAU, Summit, To Start Africa Tour

NC130943 Cairo MENA in English 0840 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 13 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will start within the next few weeks an African tour of Chad, Cameroon, Gabon, Angola, Rwanda and Sudan, aiming at bolstering relations between Egypt and each of these states, the weekly newspaper *"May"* reported today.

Ghali, who is President Husni Mubarak's personal representative to the 19th OAU summit concluded yesterday, will return here today and will forward to President Mubarak a detailed report on his intensive contacts with the African heads of state as well as his talks with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam who is the chairman of the 19th OAU session, the weekly added.

Energy Minister Returns From PRC Visit

NC120856 Cairo MENA in English 0819 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 12 (MENA) — Minister of Energy and Power Mahir Abazah and his accompanying delegation returned here today following a ten-day visit to China, where he held talks with a number of officials on bilateral relations in the energy field.

Abazah also attended the meetings of the Egyptian-Chinese joint committee in the energy field domain.

Upon arrival the minister said that he signed a protocol on cooperation between the two countries in the energy field and made field visits to a number of power-generating and water stations as well as to huge dams there.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

NC122056 Cairo MENA in English 2018 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 12 (MENA) — Japan's deputy foreign minister arrived here this evening on a four-day visit to attend the first meeting of the joint Egyptian-Japanese committee.

Agreement on setting up this committee was made during president Husni Mubarak's recent visit to Japan.

The Japanese official was greeted on arrival here by Japan's ambassador to Egypt and Hisham Mahir, ambassador with the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

The Japanese deputy foreign minister was on a visit to Israel before his arrival here.

AL-AHRAM Warns of Israeli Annexation Plans

NC120836 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Annexation Plans," *Al-Ahram's* editorial says: Political speculation is increasing over forthcoming Israeli steps, after it has secured its northern borders in Lebanon. The next step will probably be the West Bank's annexation, after Israel's annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. The Middle East and Palestinian issues will then fall into oblivion, as said by the Arabs themselves.

The paper adds: For several months now, this speculation have been increasing more and more, to the extent that it is becoming a political certainty. The Israeli deputy minister of agriculture recently affirmed that Israel will complete the construction of its settlements in the West Bank during the coming 2 years, which would make its restoration to the Arabs politically impossible. *Al-Ahram refers to former U.S. Secretary of State Vance's* assertion yesterday that Israel will annex the West Bank within 18 months in order to change everything. The paper points out

that this trend toward West Bank's annexation has gone from the phase of pressing the Arabs to negotiate to the implementation phase, and it has completely dismissed the idea of negotiations.

Al-Ahram adds: If we look forward to the end of next year or the following year, we will find three possible outcomes: Either the Arabs accept the annexation, as they have done dozens of times by accepting the faits accomplis and resorting to personal and minor differences; or they accept negotiations after it is too late and allow Israel to treat them the way it likes after having annexed the West Bank; or they launch a new war, which is ruled out due to the superpowers' intervention on the one hand, and the fears of everything being lost in a final war with another side on the other.

The paper concludes by asking: Are negotiations now not better?

AFP: Court Rules on Lawyers Dissolution Case

NC111227 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (AFP) — Egypt's Constitutional Court ruled here today that the dissolution of the National Association of Lawyers by the late President Anwar as-Sadat was "unconstitutional".

Mr. as-Sadat disbanded the association in July, 1981 for opposing the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David framework agreement.

Association President Ahmad al-Khawajah said today that he was very pleased the Egyptian judicial system had ruled in favour of justice and the constitution.

He said the decision, which had been expected for two years, had put an end to "an arbitrary situation".

When he dissolved the association, Mr. as-Sadat put the day-to-day running of the association's affairs into the hands of a temporary committee while a new law was drawn up on the organisation of the legal profession.

The move was bitterly attacked by the association, which defended its position in the Council of State, and then (?at the) Constitutional Court.

Its supporters boycotted the meetings of the acting committee and organised various demonstrations, including a strike, to back up their demands for a "return to legality".

Without waiting for the Constitutional Court to give its verdict, parliament approved on March 28 a law on reorganising the legal profession.

The members of the association believe that the new law, which they said was based on a measure now declared unconstitutional, is therefore also unconstitutional and they now intend to try to obtain a decree from the Council of State to declare the law null and void.

Communiques Report 9-12 June War Operations

Communique No 1,118

JN101642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,118 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 Jun 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces, which have fought the criminal enemy for over 34 months, during which the enemy experienced bitter agony and humiliation, will — with God's help and the brave Iraqis' might —continue their victories over the tyrannical aggressors. The results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing four, wounding others, and destroying four infantry positions. The enemy could be seen evacuating its losses.

2. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the area east of Basra.

3. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. Last night and today the Khomeyniite regime, which is immersed in crime, shelled Mandali and Zurbatiyah and their suburbs with artillery, martyring 2 civilians; wounding 10 others, including 1 woman; and damaging a car in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 Jun 1983

Communique No 1,119

JN111602 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — A military communique issued here today said that the Iraqi Armed Forces have destroyed four Iranian vehicles and three infantry positions in the operational sectors. The communique, which was released by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command, noted that two arms and personnel emplacements were also destroyed in the area east of Basra. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,119 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant sons of Ar-Rafidayn continued their brave activities in the operational sectors against the aggressor Iranian forces. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Spotting an enemy concentration opposite our forward units in the central operational sector, our units attacked it and destroyed one vehicle and two infantry position, killing all the occupants.

2. Two vehicles and one infantry position were destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

3. Two arms and personnel emplacements were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

4. One vehicle was destroyed in the northern operational sector.

5. The vile Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and its suburbs, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June

Communique No 1,120

JN121557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — Forward Iraqi units have pounded an Iranian enemy concentration in the central sector of the battlefield. The Iraqi forces killed two Iranians and destroyed one hardware bunker, two guns, and one hardware stockpile. Reporting this, Iraqi Military Communique No 1,120, issued here this evening, added that an Iranian soldier defected with his family to Iraqi units in the northern sector. It said that the Iranian enemy shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs, causing damage to civlian establishemnts. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,120 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With cavaliers competing for glory, our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their courageous activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the wicked Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing one and destroying one hardware bunker and one 106-mm gun and one 105-mm gun.

2. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. An Iranian soldier and his family, fleeing the hell of Khomeyni and the tyranny of his criminal clique, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were evacuated to the rear.

5. Today and last night the criminal enemy intermittently shelled Zurbatiyah and its suburbs causing damage to a civilian establishment.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 June 1983

Dailies on Iran's Rejection of 'Peace Proposals'

JN101520 Baghdad INA in English 1400 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, June 10, INA — Iraqi newspapers stressed today that the Iranian regime's insistence on continuing its war

against Iraq will only lead to more destruction for the Iranians. Commenting on Iran rulers' rejection of peace proposals put forward by President Saddam Husayn in his message addressed to the Iranian peoples last Tuesday, the newspapers reiterated that any new adventure by Khomeyni would be an act of absolute madness.

The mouthpiece of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party *Ath-Thawrah* said editorially that the Iranian rulers' rejection of President Husayn proposals provide new evidence of their wicked and aggressive schemes, pointing out that Iranian rulers have demonstrated once more their inability to give up their criminal aggressive and expansionist intentions.

By rejecting these proposals Tehran rulers have demonstrated their disregard of the interests of the region peoples, and have lost a precious chance for peace.

By swiftly rejecting Iraq peace offers Iran rulers have shown that they are planning a new aggression against Iraq, the daily concluded.

Another newspaper, *Al-Jumhuriyah*, said that the Tehran regime rejection of President Husayn's proposals without even considering its contents, is new evidence that these rulers have adopted aggression as a policy.

By their reckless attitude, these rulers are pushing Iran into a catastrophe, it said.

Defense Ministry Calls Up Kurdish Draftees

JN111648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Communique No 49 of 1983 issued by the Department of Mobilization and Statistics in the Defense Ministry]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

1. Kurdish draftees born in 1963, who were discharged from military service, and draftees born in 1964 who have not yet joined the militaryservice [words indistinct] in the autonomous region, should contact their mobilization centers within 7 days, beginning 20 June, 1983, up to the close of business on 26 June, 1983, for those in Iraq.

2. Draftees living abroad should contact our (?consulates) within 15 days as of 20 June 1983 to [word indistinct] status in the service.

3. This communique shall be considered an official announcement to all the state's official and semi-official departments, the socialist sector, and [words indistinct] to ask their draftees to implement the contents of the communique.

[Signed] The staff major general, director of the Department of Mobilization and Statistics

YAR Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Baghdad

Arrives With Message

JN111438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, YAR minister of foreign affairs and personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, arrived here this afternoon.

The YAR envoy has a written message to President Saddam Husayn on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

Husayn Receives Message

JN121141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0937 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received an oral message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The message was delivered by 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the YAR foreign minister and personal envoy, to President Saddam Husayn from the YAR president, when he was received by President Saddam Husayn here today.

It has been reported that the message reaffirms that the YAR will continue to stand alongside Iraq in its just war against the Iranian regime, which insists on causing harm to Iraq and the Arab nation. The message also contains a review of the situation and the current developments in the Arab arena.

President Saddam Husayn asked the YAR envoy to convey his fraternal greetings to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and Iraq's pride of the YAR's pan-Arab principles. President Saddam Husayn also wished the YAR and its president continued progress and success.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad.

Envoy Departs 12 June

JN121856 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, the YAR foreign minister and personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, left Baghdad today. During his 24-hour visit, the envoy conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with developments in the situation in the Arab region and bilateral relations. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the YAR ambassador in Baghdad saw him off.

Ramadan Meets, Discusses Ties With PRC Official

JN121515 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Wei

Yu-ming, vice minister of the PRC Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and head of the PRC side in the Joint Iraqi-PRC Committee.

During the meeting, the Iraqi official expressed satisfaction with the positive atmosphere which prevailed at the joint committee meetings in Baghdad, and said that the meetings affirmed both sides' desire and continuous efforts to strengthen joint cooperation.

Matters related to developing and expanding the relations between the two friendly countries in harmony with their mutual interests and common desire to fulfill this objective were discussed during the meeting.

Reportage on Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Visit

Talks With King Husayn

JN101820 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Libyan side led by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a meeting at Amman airport this evening immediately after the Libyan leader's arrival in Amman from Jidda on a visit of several hours to Jordan.

Present at the meeting on the Jordanian side were Crown Prince Hasan; Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, Court Minister 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lietenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, and Interior Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat.

Present on the Libyan side were 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; 'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan UN delegate; and Dr Ibrahim ash-Sharif, secretary of the Islamic Propagation Society.

His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan, members of the Jordanian side attending the meeting, and the Libyan charge d'affairs in Amman welcomed Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi upon his arrival in Amman.

Further Report

JN102120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Libyan side led by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a meeting at Amman airport this evening immediately after the Libyan leader's arrival in Amman from Jidda on an official visit to Jordan.

The PETRA correspondent has learned that the talks dealt with means of clearing the Arab atmosphere and building Arab solidarity to face the challenges imposed on the Arab nation. The talks also dealt with the important issues, particularly the Palestinian problem, bilateral relations, and Arab and international developments.

Talks Continue

JN110736 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Amman, 11 Jun (INA) — The second round of talks between the Jordanian side headed by King Husayn and the Libyan side headed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi ended at dawn today.

The talks dealt with appropriate means to clear the Arab atmosphere and build Arab solidarity to confront the challenges imposed on the Arab nation. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and developments in the Palestinian cause.

The first round of talks began at Amman's military airport last night and was attended by ranking officials from the two countries.

A Jordanian source stated that Al-Qadhdhafi's visit was extended by some hours to complete the talks between the two sides which are shrouded by secrecy.

Col al-Qadhdhafi is expected to leave Amman this morning after holding a third round of talks with King Husayn.

Departs for Damascus

JN111114 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the accompanying delegation left Amman for Damascus this morning following a brief visit to Jordan during which he held talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

The guest was seen off by His Majesty King Husayn; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi; Court Minister 'Amir Khammash; Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd; ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Amman.

AR-RA'Y 11 June Editorial

JN110808 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Moves Toward Solidarity," *Ar-Ra'y* says: The visit of Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Jordan yesterday and his talks with His Majesty King Husayn add a new, important dimension to Arab moves aimed at clearing the air in the Arab world and at achieving a joint Arab position on the challenges facing the Arabs in Lebanon, the Golan Heights, and the occupied Palestinian land.

Naturally, this visit is welcomed by Jordan, which has always called for and worked toward uniting Arab ranks. Moreover, moves in the Arab arena are received with satisfaction and the hope that they will achieve results quickly, particularly since the time factor plays a basic role in escalating and intensifying the challenges that plague the Arabs. Also, Israel wagers on this factor as a weapon to employ for its interests in the region.

It must be remembered that nothing disturbs Israel more than a return to Arab solidarity, which is a force that proved its effectiveness in all previous cases, whether in terms of confronting Israeli ambitions or in drawing more international support for the cause. In light of this fact, the Arab individual cannot but strongly urge that all Arab leaders successfully conclude the moves which are aimed at uniting Arab ranks and continuing the

joint Arab march to enable the Arabs to shape and direct events in their arena for their own welfare and in the interest of their just cause.

In the past, the Arabs have managed to overcome difficult circumstances when they have placed the supreme pan-Arab interest above all other considerations. There is no doubt that the Arabs have enough experience and sound appreciation of the dangers threatening them to motivate them to unite their ranks and create a structure of Arab solidarity based on strong pan-Arab commitment. Every Arab move that contributes toward this solidarity is positive for the cause and the Arab masses, who desire a united Arab march toward rescuing the land, people, heritage, and holy shrines in the occupied territories.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN111816 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Knowledgeable sources in Amman have described Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Jordan as positive. It appears that the visit succeeded in dispersing some of the clouds which have overcast relations between the two countries for many years. King Husayn held a closed meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi this morning, their second closed meeting during the visit. Their first meeting was held last night.

Sources close to the Libyan delegation explained that the Libyan leader expressed to King Husayn his desire to bring Arab views closer, particularly between Damascus and Amman. It seems that the Libyan leader proposed to mediate between Iraq and Iran.

A highly-placed source in Amman said that the two leaders expressed their desire to set aside their disputes in the service of the Arab nation.

In another development, Amman *Ar-Ra'y*, based on sources close to Col al-Qadhdhafi, said that the Arab summit, if it is convened, will be held in Damascus and not in Riyadh. The paper gave no further details on the subject.

AR-RA'Y 12 June Report

JN120945 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 12 Jun 83 PP 1, 20

[Political Editor's dispatch]

[Excerpt] It seems that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Jordan has not resulted in an immediate positive improvement in relations between Amman and Damascus. It also seems that despite the telephone calls to Damascus which the Libyan president made from Amman he was not able to contact Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad who was waiting for the Libyan president at Damascus International Airport on the evening of the day before yesterday, when Al-Qadhdhafi was expected to arrive in Damascus. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told Al-Qadhdhafi that the Syrian president had left the airport for a restaurant where he was attending a dinner banquet.

When Al-Qadhdhafi arrived at the guest palace in Amman he did not try to contact Damascus again because, as a Libyan official said, Jordan prefers to have tripartite reconciliation among Amman, Damascus, and Baghdad. The Libyan president became convinced that this new proposal which ensued from his talks with King Husayn dictated that he should visit Damascus.

A Libyan official told *Ar-Ra'y* that the Libyan president's mission was difficult and tough because there are capitals, namely Baghdad, Cairo, and Khartoum, which at present he cannot visit, and that this mission might be left for an Arab summit conference expected to convene in Damascus.

Ar-Ra'y has learned that His Majesty King Husayn was in favor of solving the Arab differences and voiced his readiness to embark on any visit that would help to clear the atmosphere among the fraternal Arab states.

Libyan officials in the delegation accompanying Col Al-Qadhdhafi said that King Husyan considered that the unity of Arab ranks, which has recently been exposed to increasing dangers, cannot be divided because his majesty urged ending all the Arab differences for the sake of the supreme pan-Arab interest.

During the 13-minute long closed meeting at the airport between His Majesty King Husayn and Al-Qadhdhafi, King Husayn stressed that Jordan has always worked for achieving Arab solidarity and unity of ranks and that Jordan has no reservations in its relations with its brothers. The king added that there are principled stands Jordan can neither violate nor ignore and that it cannot avoid the equation of the pan-Arab rights of the Arab peoples.

Trade Protocol To Be Signed With Syria 14 June

JN131045 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 13 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — PETRA — A meeting was held yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture comprising members of the board of directors of the Jordanian Marketing Organization and members of the Syrian General Establishment for Fruit and Vegetable Trade. The two sides reviewed the quantities and types of vegetables exchanged between the two countries. They also studied the means to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of standardizing and categorizing the articles and their packaging, and to facilitate the flow of agricultural commodities between the two countries.

The two sides agreed to sign a protocol tomorrow for the exchange of agricultural commodities between the two countries.

Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were Dr Salim al-Lawzi, Ministry of Agriculture under secretary and chairman of the board of directors of the Jordanian Marketing Organization; the director of the organization; the deputy director of the cooperative organization; and the deputy director of the Agricultural Credit Corporation. On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Muhammad 'Abd ad-Dayim, the general director of the Syrian Establishment, and members of the board.

Foreign Minister Al-Qasim Returns From Sudan
JN121725 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman from Khartoum this afternoon after a short visit to Sudan, during which he delivered a message to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri from His Majesty King Husayn.

The message dealt with the situation in the Arab arena and the efforts being exerted to support Arab solidarity.

During President Numayri's meeting with Al-Qasim in the presence of the Sudanese foreign minister, the two sides discussed the most important issues in the current Arab situation and bilateral relations. Al-Qasim explained to the Sudanese president Jordan's stand toward comprehensive issues, especially the Palestinian and Lebanese issues. He also affirmed support for the legitimate authority in Lebanon to enable it to restore its control over Lebanese territories and achieve the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Upper al-Matn Delegation

NC101237 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today paid full attention to the Upper al-Matn area. He received a delegation from the area led by Father Yusuf Muwannis and Dr John Ghanim. The delegation briefed President al-Jumayyil on the situation in the Upper al-Matn and on the inhabitants' sufferings. Our reporter at the Presidential Palace Joe Sa'adah reports:

[Begin recording] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today emphasized to a delegation of Upper al-Matn inhabitants, which visited him to brief him about the area and inhabitants' suf ferings, that what the area is now experiencing is only a summer cloud that is bound to disappear. He also affirmed that the genuine Lebanese houses which have stood fast for centuries cannot possibly be demolished by a meager group which is trying to undermine the pillars of the homeland and its independence, and the foundations of Lebanon's unity and safety. President al-Jumayyil also affirmed to the delegation that coexistence in the mountain will be restored stronger than before, and that the Lebanese people's desire to return to Lebanese sovereignty is unanimous. The Lebanese can face up to difficulties, and they have often conquered and eliminated difficulties, because they have dignity and vigor.

President al-Jumayyil called on the Upper al-Matn's sons and on all the Lebanese to frustrate the attempts of those seeking to tamper with the homeland's fate, because we are now in a beginning-of-the-end phase and on the threshold of radically resolving the Lebanese issue. His excellency expressed the hope that the Lebanese Army will soon be deployed in all Lebanese territory, starting from the mountain, so as to safeguard the rights and punish those who tamper with the homeland's security and the citizens' safety. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Ends Washington Visit, Returns

Says Diplomatic Solution Possible

NC112109 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has expressed the belief that it is possible to solve the Lebanese crisis through diplomatic means. After noting the Arab and Syrian desire that Lebanon should be free, he said: I believe that we will record tangible progress in the near future.

Salim was speaking after meeting for about 1 hour with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz in the presence of Ambassadors Habib, Draper, and Dillon and Lebanese Ambassador in Washington, 'Abdallah Habib.

We mention here that information received by the Voice of Lebanon from Washington indicates that Damascus has agreed to receive Shultz' deputy who will visit the Syrian capital on 19 June.

Comments at Press Conference

NC120811 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim will return to Beirut tonight. He will brief President Amin al-Jumayyil on the results of his discussions with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and U.S. officials. Minister Salim carried out intensive political activities yesterday. He met with Shultz, delivered a speech at the Lebanese-American League's conference, and held a press conference.

Minister Salim expects discussions to be held soon between Lebanon and Syria to solve the Lebanese crisis and ensure the withdrawals from Lebanon. During his 90-minute press conference, which was attended by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Nicholas Veliotes, Ambassadors Philip Habib and Morris Draper, and Lebanon's Ambassador in Washington 'Abdallah Abu Habib, Salim said his discussions dealt with the declared steps in the U.S. policy and the steps Lebanon will take to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory. He expressed his satisfaction with President Reagan's continued determination on and commitment to Lebanon. He said: The international situation in the area and the world indicates that the solution of the Lebanese crisis is in everybody's interests. He reaffirmed that the United States has discussed the question of Lebanon with the Soviet Union, and with the European states at the Williamsburg summit and at the spring session of NATO's ministers in Paris. He said there is an understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union that the crisis should not get out of control and that a dialogue is possible.

Regarding a possible visit by Shultz to Damascus, Minister Salim said: The visit is important and necessary. However, he does not expect the visit to take place before the emergence of positive developments. He said the United States still wants a dialogue with Syria in the near future, but Washington and Damascus has not yet decided the nature of this dialogue or its venue.

Salim disclosed that a high-level representative of a European state might visit the area to explore ways of helping the United States in its efforts to realize the withdrawals from Lebanon. He pointed out that the Europeans wish to exert efforts without hindering the U.S. initiative.

The Lebanese minister stressed that the Soviet stance on Lebanon is good, but he expressed fear over the dangers of the effects of the U.S.-Soviet conflict on the Lebanese crisis. He expressed his satisfaction with the recent coordination between the United States and Lebanon.

Says Syrians Will Withdraw

NC130732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] In a television interview screened in Washington yesterday, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim said there is excellent coordination between Lebanon and the United States within the framework of implementing the agreement in the near future.

Answering a question on whether he expected the implementation of the agreement in the light of the hesitation by Syria and the PLO to withdraw their forces, Salim said he expects this. He pointed out that Lebanon enjoys strong U.S. support and that President Reagan and Shultz are still firm in their determination. He also pointed out that there is an Arab unanimity on the need to implement the agreement.

Salim expressed his belief that Syria cannot accept the agreement at present, but that it will show a desire in the near future to hold discussions with Lebanon on its forces' withdrawal. He said Syria can do this without having to appove the agreement.

Minister Salim expressed his belief that it is in Syria's interests to hold direct discussions with the United States because these discussions, as he put it, will confirm the independent course that President al-Asad is following and will increase his influence in the area and abroad. Salim said the Syrian president told him that he will keep the door open to Washington and Beirut, and that it is very important for the Israeli forces to withdraw from Lebanon without realizing any gains.

Salim Returns, Makes Statement

NC121718 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim returned to Beirut from Washington at 1700 today. He will brief President al-Jumayyil on the outcome of his meetings in the U.S. capital and will convey to him a message from President Reagan. He will also attend the Chamber of Deputies session which will be held tomorrow to discuss and approve the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

At the airport, Minister Elie Salim made the following statement:

[Begin recording] I must make it clear to you that I don't intend to hold a press conference now. I spoke in Washington and I adopted stands depending on the circumstances. All I want to say now is that I can sum up my visit in a few words. I can sum it up by saying that I am returning from the United States convinced that the U.S. Government is carrying on with its initiative in Lebanon and is determined to help Lebanon restore its full sovereignty over its territory. This determination is backed by a consistent and well-considered policy. There are diplomatic paths we are discussing with the Americans to loosen the remaining knots in the Lebanese crisis.

I am confident that the Lebanese Government's efforts have the support of the big powers, especially the United States. They also have Arab and European support. All these international stands are being rallyed and mobilized now under Lebanese supervision to ensure Lebanon's supreme interests. Therefore, I consider the visit positive, and I believe the solutions will be diplomatic ones. We hope the solutions will be quick because the Lebanese people have suffered a lot and there is no need to prolong tragedies, particularly since the main features for solving the Lebanese issue and the main features of Lebanese relations with all the states concerned have become clear. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Says Contacts With Syria Continuing

NC101307 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has reiterated his previous confirmation that any Lebanese-Syrian contact takes place directly and not by proxy. He said these contacts have absolutely not ceased and the relations linking both countries are based on distinguished foundations for more than one reason. He said this fact was borne in the mind of the Lebanese negotiator throughout the negotiations . He said this fact even supported the Lebanese negotiator in insisting on many of the positions to which Lebanon has adhered and in rejecting others on which Israel was adamant.

In reply to a question about the Syrian stand declared so far, Al-Wazzan said: We still hope our sister Syria will help us end the Israeli occupation, and our confidence in Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is great. He added: Before I assumed my post, all the stances I had personally adopted always depended on this firm confidence. I am certain that our current issues and the other Arab questions will eventually be (?nurtured) by a close cooperation, which we are extremely eager to achieve.

In answer to another question, Al-Wazzan said the Chamber of Deputies' ratification of the agreement is not the final process in the constitutional steps, nor does it mean that the agreement will be implemented. He said the exchange of the ratification of the agreement is the step that will herald the implementation, according to the agreed upon provisions. Such a step — the exchange of the ratification and its timing — will be determined by the government at the appropriate time, and in light of the supreme local and comprehensive interests, which have continued to be the Lebanese Government's main concern.

Syria Reportedly Names Conditions for Withdrawal

NC102002 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned from reliable diplomatic sources that the mission of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Damascus was confronted with Syrian conditions for its withdrawal from Lebanon. The most important was the establishment of three security positions for Syria in Beirut, Shtawrah, and Tripoli in coordination with the Lebanese security department. The other conditions included asking Washington to start direct dialogue with Israel on the Golan as well as reparations for the Syrian losses in Lebanon. Syria made these conditions for starting negotiations with Lebanon on withdrawing its forces.

Reports indicate that King Fahd has promised to pay the reparations and to exert pressure on Washington to start a dialogue on the Golan. However, he notified the Syrian president that any attempt to harm 'Arafat will be considered as directed against Saudi Arabia.

'Arafat, who will probably arrive in Jidda tomorrow, had promised King Fahd to withdraw his forces from north Lebanon and Al-Biqa' according to a timetable to start mid-July provided he gets guarantees protecting the Palestinian civilians.

French Defense Minister Arrives 10 June
NC101738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] French National Defense Minister Charles Hernu arrived in Beirut from Athens this afternoon at the head of an official delegation to complete the talks he began with his Lebanese counterpart 'Isam Khuri in Paris last week. He will also inspect the French force operating with the multinational force.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Hernu
NC111026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning received French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, who is currently on an official visit to Lebanon. They discussed Lebanese-French relations.

Hernu Statement
NC111253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and French Defense Minister Charles Hernu reviewed Lebanese-French relations and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the military field. President al-Jumayyil gave Minister Hernu oral messages for French President Francois Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy, and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on cooperation between the two countries.

After the 45-minute meeting, Minister Hernu said in French: [Hernu in French fading into Arabic translation] What I would like to say is that this is the second visit within a period of 6 months during which his excellency the president has received me. I thanked the president for his kind gesture of bestowing upon me the Cedars Medal, first class. This has had a great effect on me. I found President al-Jumayyil strong and optimistic.

As for the future of the military cooperation between Lebanon and France, we discussed this subject. In any case, this matter is proceeding along the right path and is not marred by any basic problems, whether on the level of equipment, the level of development, or the level of the relations between the French contingent operating within the framework of the multinational force and the Lebanese Army. Our French contingent is here to support the Lebanese Army.

I believe that President al-Jumayyil appreciates the presence of the French contingent as well as the presence of the rest of the international contingents. Our meetings was friendly, and I shall convey an oral message from President al-Jumayyil to President Mitterrand, Premier Pierre Mauroy, and Minister Cheysson.

Asked if he discussed the question of reinforcing the French contingent, Minister Hernu said: We did not discuss this subject, because this requires military and diplomatic discussions. The subject is not raised in this manner at present. Asked if he is prepared to reinforce the French contingent should the Lebanese Government make such a request, Minister Hernu said: If the Lebanese Government makes such a request, France's answer will be one of approval in principle provided that we discuss the matter militarily and diplomatically with the other participants in the multinational force. However, this matter is not raised at present. We French continue to adhere to the need for the withdrawal of all the foreign forces. We are aware that this withdrawal must necessarily be accompanied by the establishment of Lebanese sovereignty and the consolidation of Lebanese unity on all Lebanese territory. There can be no state without institutions. The Lebanese state has its president, and the Army must be one of its most important institutions. I believe that the Lebanese Army must have the basic charge. Therefore, I must say that for the past 6 months, I have been observing the Lebanese Army's training and military maneuvers. I was able to see this Army yesterday, and I noticed much change in discipline, development, morale, and will. All this calls for optimism.

Hernu Departs 11 June
NC111642 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] French National Defense Minister Charles Hernu left Beirut for Paris this afternoon following a visit to Lebanon during which he met with President Amin al-Jumayyil and National Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri. He also inspected the two French battalions in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Monte Carlo: Junblatt on Israel, Syria Accord
JN101130 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, in an interview published by Beirut's *As-Safir* today, said that he rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement because it will partition Lebanon. Junblatt attacked the regime of President al-Jumayyil, saying it is dominated by one party and one sect.

Junblatt affirmed that there is no way — now or even 1,000 years from now — of reconcilliation with the Lebanese Front forces. He said: Now that Lebanon has granted guarantees to Israel in the south, what would prevent Syria from claiming security guarantees in Lebanon? This, Junblatt added, in reality means splitting of Lebanon's sovereignty from Al-Biqa' as well as from Tripoli in the north.

Junblatt announced his rejection of every security agreement with Israel or with Syria.

Junblatt Opposes Guarantees
NC101936 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] In a press interview given in Damascus, Walid Junblatt rejected the Lebanese-Israeli accord and denounced the regime of President Amin al-Jumayyil as the rule of one party and (?of wide-ranging concessions). Further, there would be no agreement between his Socialist party and the Lebanese forces — whether

within 100 years or 1,000 years. Mr Junblatt said that the accord signed between Lebanon and Israel would reduce Lebanon to the little Lebanon of the [word indistinct] prior to 1920. As security guarantees had been granted to Israel in the south, there would be nothing to prevent Syria from demanding security guarantees inside Lebanese territory, amputating Lebanese sovereignty in Al-Biqa' and the north.

He was equally opposed to guarantees being given to Israel and to Syria. If the agreement were implemented he would not stay in Lebanon. Walid Junblatt denied that the regime represented all the Lebanese. He was in dialogue with the regime but it was one between the deaf [as heard]. Beirut for him was like a prison where liberty was stifled. This love of liberty and free speech no doubt explains his attachment to Damascus.

Resistance Reports Attacks on Israeli Troops

NC101837 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Today was the day of heroic operations against the occupation forces — operations which have noticeably escalated, thus affirming that they are the only way to liberation. The Lebanese National Resistance today declared its responsibility for five operations carried out in southern Lebanon and Al-Baruk. The Lebanese National resistance said that it shot down an Israeli helicopter north of Al-Baruk mountain with surface to air missiles this afternoon. In its statement, the front added that the helicopter was seen falling in flames.

In the Dayr Qanun area, northeast of Tyre, an armed group attacked an Israeli patrol, killing three Israeli soldiers, wounding one soldier and capturing an Israeli soldier. The Israeli military spokesman admitted the operation, and said that three Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush in the Dayr Qanun area. The spokesman added that at 0600 today, an armed group opened fire with light weapons and RPG's at the patrol. The patrol returned the fire and began combing the area in search of the perpetrators.

The third operation was carried out on the Jinnata-Bidyas axis and was directed at Israeli vehicles that were passing in the area. According to information, two armored personnel carriers were hit and were seen catching fire. A number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

According to information from southern Lebanon, a landmine blew up at 1610 today under an Israeli armored personnel carrier that was passing on Qanarit road, east of al-Ghaziyah town. According to information, there are some casualties. The Israeli forces cordoned off the area and began a search. The Israeli forces opened fire and wounded citizen Muhammad Shihadah, who is a teacher in a Tyre school. At 0630 today, a group of Lebanese National Resistance men attacked an Israeli position in the Az-Zahrani area with rockets and machineguns.

The Zionist military spokesman admitted these operations and tried to minimize the casualties, especially in view of the escalation of the wave of anger inside the Zionist entity against the Begin government and its aggressive policy.

VOL Reports Military Activity 12 June

NC121244 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The Al-Biqa' is experiencing the atmosphere of Syrian and Israeli military preparations and of the conflicts within the PLO. One of our correspondents in the Al-Biqa' reports that the Syrians have pushed new reinforcements into the area, and that they have intensified their military presence in the (Dayr al-Ahmar) area. The Israelis have set up a radar station at the northern approaches to Al-Muhaydithah township in the Al-Biqa'. This station enables the Israelis to watch Syrian low-altitude aerial activity.

Terrorist Network Activity Based in Beirut

NC121547 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Security sources disclosed to the Voice of Lebanon that a terrorist network has established a base for its activity in Beirut. The network takes orders from the PFLP and the Abu Salih group, which has broken away from Fatah. Recently, the network brought anti-armor rockets into certain areas of the capital in order to use them in operations against the Israeli army.

350 PDRY Soldiers Reported in Al-Biqa'

NC121605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent says that the situation in Al-Biqa' has reached a stalemate and a state of anticipation. The correspondent disclosed that 350 gunmen from the popular army in the PDRY have entered Al-Biqa' to support the Syrian forces. The gunmen took up combat positions between Barr Ilyas and ad-Dalhamiyah.

VOL: Syria Installs SAM-6's in Al-Biqa'

NC101928 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon radio indicates that the Syrians have brought SAM-6's to Al-Biqa' that are different from the missiles that were destroyed last summer. These missiles are equipped with additional devices that prevent distortion [at-tashwish]. These missiles were tested by the Syrians during maneuvers staged at the beginning of last week on the Syrian-Lebanese border.

These missiles were installed between Shmistar and (Kafr Dish) and in the township of Nahlah east of Ba'labakk and between At-Tayyibah and Ma'rabun.

Palestinians Bring Libyan Weapons Into Al-Biqa'

NC102016 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Syrian 11th division has been deployed in the area of

the An-Nabi 'Uthman township. It is a new division that has been formed recently and brought to Lebanon.

At the same time the PFLP-GC has been continuing for about a week to bring in ammunition and weapons from the Damascus airport to the Al-Biqa' area, via the Syrian military route, to its depots in the Basatin Qabb Ilyas area and at the Al-Buwayrirj camp. It is worth noting that the weapons, including modern and sophisticated launchers, are arriving from Libya with the Syrian Government's approval.

Soviet Journalists Briefly Detained; Car Seized
NC111023 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Our reporter in the Al-Biqa' has informed us that a white BMW diplomatic car belonging to the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon, registered in the name of the second secertary at the embassy and occupied by *Pravda*'s Middle East correspondent (Raphael Moayi), TASS director in Lebanon (Layis Volnov), and a Soviet driver had been travelling from Beirut to Damascus, and as it reached the town of Tarshish, it was stopped by an armed roadblock. The men manning the roadblock detained the car occupants but soon released them after seizing the car.

The Soviet journalists then proceeded to Zahlah where they informed the Zahlah garrison commander of the incident so as to open investigations.

Detainees Reportedly Escape From Ansar Camp
NC131020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Heavy shooting from all types of weapons was heard last night in the Ansar camp vicinity. Flames and smoke were seen billowing from the camp. The Israeli forces have implemented unprecedented extraordinary measures. Israeli warplanes are carrying out low-altitude sorties and mock raids over the camp. Helicopters are also overflying Ansar camp area. Security sources confirmed this morning that some Ansar camp detainees escaped at midnight yesterday. Their number is not yet known.

Israeli aircraft intensified their sorties over Sidon and Tyre. They flew at low altitudes.

VOL Reports Recent Explosions in Damascus
NC121602 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The Syrian authorities have adopted stringent security measures around Syrian government buildings and hotels out of fear of possible operations by Muslim Brotherhood members, who have resumed their activities against the government.

Over the past few days, sounds of explosions have been heard in the capital Damascus. The Syrian authorities have imposed a news blackout about these explosions.

VOL: Syria Withdraws Troops, Support From Iran
NC121748 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Diplomatic sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that the area is on the threshold of important developments, both with regard to a solution to the Lebanese crisis and with regard to the overall situation and the conflicts raging in the area.

The sources say that Saudi Arabia has been able to persuade Syria not to continue to support Iran, in view of the negative effects of this in the Gulf area. In this connection, it has been learned that Damascus has in fact withdrawn paratroop units which it sent to Iran. The Syrians justified their action by the necessities of the confrontation with Israel. Informed quarters do not rule out that relations will improve between Baghdad and Damascus and that the first sign of such an improvement in relations will be the resumption of Iraqi oil being pumped across Syrian territory.

QNA Reports Romanians May Join Multinational Force
GF100907 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, 10 Jun (QNA) — The Lebanese paper *As-Safir* in a report from London says today that the consultations between Washington and Moscow on the Middle East have dealt with the role of the multinational force in Lebanon.

Citing British diplomatic sources *As-Safir* reports that there is a possibility that Romania will be asked to participate in the multinational force, in view of the fact that Romania is the only socialist country that maintains relations with Israel.

Contacts on Lebanese-Israeli Accord Rejected

JN121458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Lebanese papers are publishing information and sometimes statements by some Lebanese officials in defense of the American-Israeli agreement to be imposed on Lebanon containing many falsehoods, expressing haughtiness, and building castles in the air.

Though a ban has been imposed on the statements of the deputies and on the deliberations which took place in the parliamentary committees, this ban seems to have aimed at preventing statements by those who oppose the agreement from reaching the people and at preventing the leakage of reports on the pressures exercised against those who oppose the agreement and on the measures taken to prevent them from communicating with the public opinion, as one Lebanese opposition party leader stated to a Lebanese paper yesterday. This ban has not extended to the statements of officials who are defending the agreement, or to their justifications, excuses, or attempts to minimize the extent of the opposition to the agreement by the Lebanese and the Arabs. This ban also has not affected the statements of the Americans or the Israelis who are trying to peddle the agreement, discredit the opinions of its opponents, reduce the importance of their statements, attack Syria, lay the blame on it, and distort the reality of its stand.

The logic to which some of those who defend the agreement in Lebanon resort shows to what extent the owners of the agreement are suffering from embarrassment, from a feeling of being isolated on the Arab level, from their realization of the force of the opposition on the domestic level, and from the loss of their credibility. That's why they are at best wagering on the unknown and on castles in the air.

From the very beginning, Syria has announced its categorical, decisive rejection of the agreement. The reasons for this rejection have been stated by President Hafiz al-Asad. This rejection exists and cannot be changed. President al-Asad has never been known to have retracted a stand that was dictated by national and pan-Arab interests under the pressure of threats, incitement, or promises.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's statements in the United States, after his talks with U.S. officials, that contacts would be held between the United States and Syria on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement are part of the desperate attempts by the United States and the Lebanese who are involved in the agreement to deceive public opinion, conceal facts, and delude others into believing that the agreement has a chance to survive.

Syria has said its piece when it rejected the agreement. It will not go back on its word and there will be no contacts with any side on the basis of this agreement, which is rejected and prohibited. This agreement must come to its natural end and will certainly do so.

Cabinet on Agreement, Army's Preparedness

JN131145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met at 1100 today with Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm presiding. At the outset of the meeting, the cabinet conducted a review of the new developments in Lebanon and the Arab region as a result of the signing of the U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli agreement — the agreement, that Syria, backed by the Arab masses, has rejected.

Within this context, the Cabinet listened to a briefing by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on Arab contacts and visits as well as on the international stands in light of Syria's course against the U.S.-Israeli plot in this area.

General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces and defense minister, then briefed the Cabinet on the military situation of the Syrian forces in confronting the Zionist enemy and these forces' preparedness to decisively check every aggression. The Cabinet then moved to discussing other items on its agenda.

AL-BA'TH on Reagan's Threats Against Syria

JN130952 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 13 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Israeli Impasse and the Campaign Against Syria," *Al-Ba'th* says: The White House leader, the day before yesterday, launched a violent attack against Syria, holding it responsible for the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon under the pretext that Syria's failure to withdraw is delaying the Israeli withdrawal. Reagan forgets that the Syrian forces are Arab forces, which entered Lebanon by an Arab decision and Lebanese persistence, while the Israeli forces are invasion and occupation forces which have ambitions, not only in Lebanon, but in the entire Arab world. It is very clear that the campaign which is being launched against Syria by the Reagan administration is aimed against Syria because it has followed a sound course against the contract of submission, which Israel and the United States are trying to impose on the fraternal Lebanese people. The results of this campaign are aimed against the entire Arab nation, because Syria, in its pan-Arab stand against the U.S. capitulatory designs, represents all the Arabs.

President Reagan, the day before yesterday, was very clear. He stressed that as long as he remains in the White House, Israel will remain the strongest force in the region. Although this stand is not new, it comes at a time when the Reagan administration is trying to convince some people that it seeks to achieve a just peace in the region. What attracts attention in Reagan's statements is that he spoke on behalf of the Arabs when he said that the majority of the Arab states support the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Al-Ba'th adds: The Reagan administration did not stop at this point, but it urged the Lebanese foreign minister to participate in the campaign against Syria. The Lebanese foreign minister

stressed that Syria will, within a few weeks, agree to withdraw from Lebanon with the agreement remaining in effect. Syria, which has declared more than once that its stand is not tactical, yesterday reiterated that its stand is firm and cannot be subject to bargaining, because this agreement infringes on Lebanon's independence and its Arab affiliation. It also directly threatens Syria's security. The firm Syrian stand can be summed up in one sentence: There will be no withdrawal from Lebanon before the cancellation of the contract of submission and the unconditional Israeli forces' withdrawal.

Al-Ba'th concludes: Israel faces a predicament and a difficult impase. The U.S. Administration will use various methods to save its aggressive base, Israel. This has become clear through the statements of the officials of the Reagan administration anu those who are linked to the U.S. plan. The sincere Arabs must work together in order to foil all the Israel-U.S. designs and to deepen the impasse from which Israel is suffering. Thus, we will safeguard Lebanon's unity, people and land, and we will be taking the first right step toward regaining the Arab right and dignity.

TISHRIN on U.S. Pressure To Neutralize Syria

JN111424 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus *Tishrin* today accused the United States of seeking to neutralize Syria and force it by means of political, economic or military pressure to accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. The paper asserted that preparations are underway for an Israeli offensive against Syria.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives in Damascus

Meets With Al-Asad

JN111137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, arrived in Damascus at 1245 today. At the head of those who received him were President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the deputies to the prime minister, the ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the members of the Libyan Liaison Office in Damascus. Afterward, President Hafiz al-Asad and his guest, Col al-Qadhdhafi, left for the Guest Palace. Official talks between President al-Asad and Col al-Qadhdhafi began at 1345 in the Presidential Palace in Damascus.

Radio Monte Carlo Report

JN111754 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Damascus today after visiting San'a', Jidda, and Amman. He was received at the airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and ranking officials. He was accorded a mammoth official reception.

Immediately after his arrival, leaders Al-Asad and Al-Qadhdhafi held a closed meeting, at the end of which an official spokesman said that the talks dealt with the general situation in the region and Arab affairs as well as the dangers inherent in the American- Israeli agreement intended to be imposed on Lebanon. The talks, according to the official spokesman, also touched on the current inter-Arab contacts, and issues related to bilateral cooperation and coordination in confronting the plots facing the nation.

Dozens of men and women bodyguards are accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

An official Libyan source accompanying Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has stated that Al-Qadhdhafi's talks with King Husayn in Amman were successful and fruitful, particularly with regard to the issue of improving relations between Syria and Jordan. This statement, however, has not been corroborated and has even surprised observers because Jordan, as is known, supports Iraq in its war against Iran, which runs counter to the Libyan sympathy. The Libyan source added that Al-Qadhdhafi's Arab tour also dealt with the rebellious move within the Fatah ranks, the various inter-Arab disputes, and with the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which Al-Qadhdhafi and Syria strongly reject.

Observers have underlined the sudden political moves by leader Al-Qadhdhafi, the outcome of [Saudi Crown] Prince 'Abdallah's Arab tour, and the intensive U.S. statements on the U.S. Administration's fresh requests to Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, and to Israel not to object to the conclusion of any security agreement between Syria and Lebanon.

In another development, Moscow has strongly dismissed reports that the USSR is endeavoring to force the Syrians to withdraw. Damascus, for its part, has reiterated that its rejection of the agreement is final and that the security of both countries is inseparable.

Official sources here have also denied reports on a Palestinian-Lebanese draft agreement sponsored by an Arab state regarding the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Meets With Jibril, Junblatt

JN111910 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi left Damascus this evening following a short visit during which he held a 5-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

While in Damascus, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi held talks with a number of Paelstinians, particularly PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril, an opponent of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Al-Qadhdhafi also met with Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

Leaves Damascus

JN111832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1 September Revolution, held official talks in camera at the Presidential Palace in Damascus at 1345 today. The talks dealt with the general situation, Arab affairs in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, and the dangers inherent in the American-Israeli agreement intended to be imposed on Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the current contacts on the Arab arena. The talks between the two leaders touched on bilateral cooperation and coordination and the requisities of confrontation of the hostile plots against the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his delegation left Damascus this evening. He was seen off by President Hafiz al-Asad.

PDRY-Syrian Joint Statement Issued

JN111610 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jun (SANA) — The YSP delegation has expressed its admiration and appreciation of the heroic steadfastness of the Syrian party, people, and government, and of its firm confrontation of all the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary designs in the region. This came in a joint statement issued at the end of the talks between the YSP delegation and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP] delegation 1-10 June.

The statement asserted the support of the PDRY party, people, and Government for Syria and called on all the national and progressive forces in the Arab homeland to back Syria's struggle and steadfastness. It also asserted that the dangerous situation in the Arab region is the result of the U.S. imperialist and Zionist insistence on carrying out their aggressive designs against the Arab nation, including the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which is the most serious link in these designs.

The two delegations also expressed their belief that this agreement does not represent the Lebanese people's will, but it was imposed by the United States and Israel on Lebanon with the aim of removing it from its Arab environment, and endangering Syria's security and the security of the other Arab states.

⅓ The two sides also affirmed their rejection of the agreement and their determination to continue struggle with all available means to foil this agreement and all the Zionist and imperialist schemes, which aim at liquidating the Palestine question and spreading complete hegemony over the Arab homeland.

The statement also asserted that strengthening Syria's steadfastness for confronting Israeli-U.S. threats, promoting its alliance with the Lebanese national forces and the Palestinian resistance, and strengthening this alliance with a broader one among all the groups of the Arab liberation movement and its progressive forces will foil this agreement and all the other capitulatory plans. The two sides also affimed their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to return and establish their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO. They also stressed the need for the PLO's unity, which will guarantee the continued struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

The two sides hailed the Palestinian masses' struggle in the occupied territories against the autonomy plans, and their condemnation of the measures being taken by the Zionist enemy in an attempt to impose its dominance and agents and of its savage repression of the Arab masses' struggle in the occupied territories. The two sides also appealed to world public opinion to condemn the Zionist enemy for its criminal actions and to support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. The two delegations also stressed the need for closing Arab ranks and cooperating with the various groups of the Arab liberation movement to face the Zionist, imperialist, and reactionary forces, and to achieve cooperation among these groups within every country and on a pan-Arab level for the sake of setting up a progressive pan-Arab front.

The ASBP delegation expressed its support for the policies adopted by the PDRY in the Arab Peninsula and the Gulf and in the Pacific Ocean to achieve security and stability and to keep U.S. influence and military presence out of the region. The delegations expressed their great satisfaction with the qualitative development of their two countries' friendship and cooperation relations with the Soviet Union, which serves the Arab nation's interests and just causes. They also asserted their support for the Soviet initiatives, which aim at limiting the strategic nuclear weapons and averting humanity from the dangers of a new devastating war.

Cabinet Discusses Redeployment, Inquiry Proposal

Begin on Cabinet Responsibility

TA121300 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Here is the first update of the Cabinet session which ended a short while ago:

Well, the Cabinet did not vote on Minister Sharon's proposal to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate the war activities. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Minister Sharon brought up in the session the claims heard lately about the Peace for Galilee Operation. A discussion was held and it ended with a summary by Prime Minister Begin, which was agreed upon by all the ministers, saying that the Cabinet is always unanimously responsible for all its decisions and it goes without saying that this rule applies to the just and defensive war to ensure the peace of the Galilee.

These were the words of Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the Cabinet session.

Redeployment, Withdrawal Options Reviewed

TA121534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs will hold a discussion very soon on how the IDF is deployed in Lebanon, the type of deployment there, and ways to avoid casualties among the soldiers. This was how the prime minister summed up the debate held by the Cabinet about the situation in Lebanon, after having heard the report by the defense minister.

Our political correspondent reports that five ministers demanded that Minister Arens bring to the Cabinet a plan outlining the ways the IDF would prepare for and handle events in Lebanon. That group included Ministers Hammer, Ne'eman, Sharon, Shostak, and Tzipori. Minister Hammer said at the session that the Cabinet should determine how long we will wait for Syria and how the IDF will redeploy in the event Syria does not withdraw. Ari'el Sharon said he will continue to demand that either a multinational or UNIFIL unit take up the positions that the IDF would evacuate in Lebanon as part of its new deployment. The defense minister firmly denied allegations that there is U.S. pressure on Israel to maintain its current deployment in Lebanon.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said that Israel is not contemplating a partial withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon despite the casualties suffered by the IDF recently. Briefing foreign correspondents, Meridor said that Israel is insisting that all foreign forces leave Lebanon, and that the IDF will not move before the Syrians and the Palestinians leave Lebanon. Our losses have been very heavy, Meridor said, but clearly these are not the sole consideration. The entire Cabinet, Meridor said, has agreed not to carry out a withdrawal before peace for the Galilee and Israel's other objectives have been obtained.

Still more on the Cabinet session: Minister Sharon demanded that the Cabinet set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the moves during the war, or alternatively issue a communique stating that all the moves were made with the consent of the entire Cabinet. The prime minister concluded the debate on Sharon's demand, saying that the Cabinet always shoulders collective responsibility for all its decisions, and so it follows automatically that this applies to the Peace for Galilee Operation, too. Our political correspondent has learned that Minister Sharon made it clear that he had absolutely no intention of voting with the opposition in the [Knesset] debate on the commission of inquiry. Ministers Ehrlich and Tzipori attacked Ari'el Sharon and contended that he was the one who launched the spate of criticism on ministers in the Cabinet.

Ministers Shostak and Corfu criticized the demonstrations opposite the prime minister's residence, which they claim cause him grave pain. The ministers wanted to find out whether there is a way to prevent the demonstrations, but the interior minister made it clear that they had obtained police permits. Some ministers then suggested drafting a law that would prohibit holding demonstrations near the private residences of public figures.

Cabinet Communique Issued

TA121537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Cabinet communique issued after the 12 June session, read by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor in Jerusalem in front of the prime minister's office]

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet session today, reports were brought by the ministers. The defense minister reported to the Cabinet on the security situation in Lebanon and on the visit he made there yesterday. Yesterday, the defense minister toured Lebanon and observed the situation and met with the soldiers.

Minister Sharon brought up the arguments that have recently been raised regarding the Peace for Galilee Operation. The Cabinet held a debate, at the end of which the prime minister — with the concurrence of all the ministers — summed up and said the following: The Cabinet is always collectively responsible for all its decisions, and so it is self-evident that this applies to the just defensive war to secure peace for the Galilee, too.

Schiffer Assesses Cabinet Meeting

TA121542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1515 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on the 12 June Cabinet session]

[Text] It looks as though the grace period allocated by the ministers to Defense Minister Moshe Arens ended today. A large group of ministers — which included Yuval Ne'eman, Zvulun Hammer, Ari'el Sharon, Eli'ezer Shostak, and Mordekhay Tzipori — firmly demanded an explanation of the defense establishment's plans to prevent continued casualties among the IDF soldiers in Lebanon .

The explanation the defense minister usually voiced in the past — that security matters are not brought to the Cabinet for discussion for fear of leaks — would no longer be acceptable, some ministers told me after the session. The ministers wanted to know how long Israel would wait for the Syrians, and what shape the redeployment would take; also, whom would be depend--ed on in defending the northern region, and more questions. Moshe Arens totally discounted contentions that the United States was pressuring Israel to remain deployed along its current lines in Lebanon. We must only make sure that no hostile forces enter the areas that will be evacuated by the IDF, he said. Again, the Cabinet will hold an extensive debate on this issue in the future.

The ministers spent a long time discussing the arguments raised by Ari'el Sharon, who directed the major bulk of his arrows at Simha Ehrlich, who talked about clear IDF provocation of the Syrians in the course of the war. Sharon demanded that the Cabinet issue a communique stating that everyone was responsible for everything. In reaction, Ehrlich and Tzipori both attacked Sharon, with the latter — the communications minister — citing examples to show that it was Sharon who attacked his colleagues.

Justice Minister Moshe Nisim supported the war moves, and said that the ministers must pull themselves up by their own bootstraps in defending the results of the war. Ministers Shostak and Corfu assailed the demonstrators who stage their protests opposite Prime Minister Menahem Begin's house, and wanted an investigation to be carried out as to whether these demonstrations can be prevented.

The prime minister, who today also remained relatively quiet, then suggested a summing-up formula on the issue raised by Sharon that would satisfy all the parties concerned.

Shamir Assesses War, Political Infighting

TA110937 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Report on interview of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Knesset correspondent Arye Golan; date and place not given]

[Text] This week was a difficult one for the Israeli Government. One year after the start of the war in Lebanon, while soldiers are being killed nearly every day, ministers have begun making revelations and statements about the war's moves. Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich spoke about tolerable and intolerable irregularities during the days of the fighting. Former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has joined the opposition in demanding a commission of inquiry.

This is Arye Golan. At the end of the week, I met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He thinks that the ministerial infighting about the war moves can be stopped.

[Shamir] Of course, these things are distressing. I think that all our energy today should be devoted to finding solutions to the problems we must cope with — and we do have problems. All the infighting in only harmful. It does not serve the interest of the public, nor does it benefit the country.

[Question] Mr Minister: Do they indicate that the Cabinet is rocking in view of what its ministers are saying?

[Answer] I do not think that the government is rocking. Such things have happened in the past, and they must be stopped.

[Question] How does one do that?

[Answer] The government must simply decide. The ministers themselves must understand that this is not the time for an internal war and personal disputes. We must end the war in Lebanon, and we must overcome the difficulties the terrorist organizations' rearguard [me'asef] is causing us. All the efforts of every Cabinet member and of the entire Cabinet must be devoted to that.

[Question] When you say every Cabinet member, you surely also refer to Minister Sharon. Do you demand that he not raise his proposal for establishing a commission of inquiry into the war?

[Answer] Definitely. I think that Minister Sharon can make a serious contribution by helping to solve the problems we are facing. Personally I can understand that he wants to vindicate himself. The country's interests require that we not deal with personal matters and feelings, but rather deal with the national problems. The country's interests take precedence over personal interests.

[Question] In other words, if Minister Sharon demands and continues to demand the establishment of a commission of inquiry at the Cabinet session on Sunday — perhaps he will also vote in favor of the opposition's proposal in this matter in the Knesset on Monday — do you think that he can remain a minister in the Cabinet?

[Answer] I hope that he will be convinced and abandon that path because the national interest and the good of Israel are important to him, and I hope that he will follow the same path the Cabinet decides on.

[Question] And if he does not?

[Answer] I hope that that no is only theoretical.

[Question] Mr Minister: At the end of the week you spoke very sharply against the opposition. You accused the opposition of thwarting Israel and of stating positions that cause the deaths of IDF soldiers. Do you regret those remarks? Were they a slip of the tongue, or do you truly and sincerely believe in what you said?

[Answer] I regret the situation, not what I said. Never, at the height of past wars, was there ever fighting among parties about the problems connected with them. Never was there political or party exploitation of the fallen; of spilled blood.

Today, as we are in a confrontation with Syria and the terrorists, as we have to end the war in Lebanon and withdraw from that country after ensuring the peace of the Galilee and all of Israel, I think that there is no room for that exceptional war, which knows no limits, which does not take the national interest into consideration, which encourages our enemies, weakens Israel's

political status, and strengthens our enemies — enemies who think that Israel should be weakened — that they should wait until Israel's morale collapses, and that they should not fulfill what they have promised and committed themselves to do regarding withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Question] In the meantime, as you have said, the war continues, and there are fallen nearly every day. And as is evident, at least some of the nation does not understand what for.

[Answer] That is very painful. Every soldier who falls tears one's heart. But that is one of the war's results, a result of the situation we are now in before we end the war. And here we encounter a rearguard war by the terrorist organization, which is about to lose all its footholds in Lebanon. We must overcome this, we must find the ways to do so. It is not easy. A special and united effort must be made to end this campaign and emerge from those difficulties to approach a situation of peace and total calm on the northern border. Therefore, we must reach a withdrawal — all of us want to get out of Lebanon. For that reason we made the agreement. But we must leave in an organized fashion that will secure the border, ensure quiet, and God forbid we should carry out any hasty, disorganized flight that will only exacerbate our problems.

[Question] So how long will that take in your view?

[Answer] It is not a matter of time. Every one of us wants it to come about as soon as possible, but not everything depends on our decisions. We must also work in cooperation with the Lebanese and U.S. Governments, since we can thereby achieve the desired situation. We will do our utmost so that it will not take too long.

[Question] Do you already see the end to the war in Lebanon, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I definitely see the end. However, we must still act to bring it nearer.

Ben-Elisar Views Lebanon Situation, U.S.

TA111228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Interview with Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by David Essing; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Essing] How long can Israel wait, while taking daily casualties, for American and pan-Arab pressure to persuade Syria's president, Hafiz al-Asad, to leave Lebanon? This is the view of Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar:

[Ben-Elisar] We won't be able to tolerate such a situation for very long. Though let us take into consideration that we cannot pull out unilaterally from Lebanon because the Syrians and, for sure, the PLO people will fill in the vacuum created by our withdrawal right away. And then the whole Lebanese story will start all over again, and we'll have the PLO on our northern frontiers. So we can't pull out unilaterally. We have no intention of pulling out unilaterally. Though if this situation lasts too long, we will have to redispose our troops in Lebanon, and we will have to do it with the agreement of the United States and Lebanon or, if worst comes to worst, even without their agreement, serving to the best of our will and knowledge the interests of Israel, and the interests of Israel only.

[Question] Obviously, if Israel did pull out unilaterally, it would mean an end to the American diplomatic effort to try and get Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to move his troops out of Lebanon. Is the Israeli Government, though, not giving in to American pressure in not deciding now to move?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. We are trying of course to coordinate our actions with the United States and, through the United States, with Lebanon. And I think that this is the way that should be adopted by the Israeli Government. Why not coordinate with the United States whenever it is possible? But if at some point the United States does not understand quickly enough that there is a limit to our patience, then we will have to act as we consider it best.

[Question] Of course, the question is how long. In your mind, are you talking about days, weeks, months — how long?

[Answer] A short period. A very short period.

[Question] But at the same time, if this is the case, even though it is a short period as you say, has Israel not lost the initiative in that it is now waiting for Syria to make up its mind, for the United States to decide how long it thinks the diplomatic effort should go on?

[Answer] No, I think that this is a natural course of events. There is an agreement between Israel and Lebanon that is not yet enforced. But the agreement has been signed and — I hope — will be ratified very shortly. So there is a kind of pressure exercised on Syria. Without this agreement there would have been no pressure whatsoever, neither from the American side nor — and this is more important — from the Arab side. Now there is a pressure exercised on Syria. The initiative is not in Syrian hands. Let us not forget that we have many diplomatic and military means at our disposal. Israel today is not weaker than it used to be. On the contrary, it is stronger. And let us not forget that we are present in Lebanon, not the Syrians somewhere close to Jerusalem. So Syria is not in a position to be able to dictate — absolutely not. And this is being sometimes said by mistake by observers.

[Question] But what about the effect on Israeli morale? Isn't Israeli morale suffering because of the casualties that are being taken during this interim period?

[Answer] Well, of course it is suffering, because we don't want casualties. But we have to understand one thing: We don't wish that by our withdrawal from Lebanon, seeds to be sown for another war on our northern frontier. And this will happen if we move out from Lebanon, leaving the field open for the PLO and Syria. If tomorrow Lebanon is able to renew its independence and becomes a kind of buffer state again between us and Syria — no PLO there — this will be the best situation created for

Israel and, of course, for Lebanon, and for the Americans as well. If we do not achieve this goal then we will have to look for other arrangements. That's why we need to have strong nerves. I mean things of this kind cannot be achieved in a matter of days.

[Question] I would like to hear your reaction to the opposition charges this week that the government is in effect paralyzed by this cooperation or coordination with the United States, and because of its conception of what should be achieved or what was to be achieved in the war in Lebanon that it is not acting now, and that it should decide now on Israeli interests without taking American considerations into account. How do you react to those charges?

[Answer] Well, the opposition has to oppose. But they change their minds very often. They have once accused the government of not taking enough into consideration American advisers, or not consulting sufficiently with Americans. Today, now that we achieved a state of full coordination and consultation between the United States and Israel, they are accusing us of coordinating and consulting with them, which is, of course, a very strange approach. Yeah, we do try to coordinate things with the United States and consult with them, and they do the same with us. And I think that this is a very fine procedure in the relationship between the two nations. But if tomorrow the Americans are not rapid enough in achieving results, then we will have to draw conclusions. But then the Americans will have learned that we have tried, and know we are going to have to work it out or try and work it out our way.

[Question] The opposition has also demanded a commission of inquiry. The former defense minister, Ari'el Sharon, also is in favor of such a commission. Why not have a commission of inquiry into the war if there is such a controversy over it?

[Answer] A commission of inquiry over what? Over a policy of a government? Over decisions of the government? Over a strategy of a government? There is only one commission of inquiry possible, and this is the nation's vote, the nation's vote on the day of elections. This is a commission of inquiry. Any other procedure is contrary to democracy. It has never been performed in any free democratic society. It is a demand raised by people who maybe, maybe have doubts about the democratic system of Israel. Maybe they don't trust the nation's decision.

[Question] But the deputy premier, Simha Ehrlich, has intimated that on a technical level, aside from the democratic process, the government was misled in some of its decisionmaking.

[Answer] Well, so what? Even if he has said something like that, then this has to be cleared up inside the Cabinet. And if the nation wants to give out its verdict on decisions taken by the Cabinet and the way those decisions were taken, let it give its verdict. That's why I would suggest early elections. I would say if so many people are having the truth come out, let us put it to the decision of the people. Let us go to elections and see what the verdict of this authentic — and only authentic — commission of inquiry can be.

[Question] Are you, then, in favor of early elections? Would you like to see early elections?

[Answer] Absolutely; as quickly as possible.

Arens on Terrorist Attacks in Lebanon, Withdrawal

TA121807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal on 12 June; place not given]

[Text] [Question] How is the IDF prepared to face the increasing number of terrorist attacks in Lebanon?

[Answer] To our regret, this is not the first time that the IDF has faced such a challenge. We have been dealing and coping with terrorist activities for many years, and we have accumulated quite a bit of experience. But in Lebanon today, where we are waging this struggle, this is actually a struggle for peace in the Galilee. It is important that people know that if this struggle is not waged in Lebanon, it would take place in the Galilee. We are using both our brains and our energies in order to solve the problems emerging there.

[Question] Mr Arens: How do you explain this increase, the attempts to increase terrorist attacks against the IDF soldiers precisely at this time, from the point of view of the terrorists?

[Answer] This is very easy to explain. The terrorists, with the help of the Syrian Army, are doing everything they can to bring about the IDF's unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon because they think that through these terrorist activities and by increasing the number of attacks, this will lead to sufficient pressure in Israel so that we will simply pack our suitcases and get out. Then, the the battlefront will simply move to the Galilee. However, they will not succeed in doing that.

[Question] Mr Arens: Can we determine now or at some time in the near future the date of the IDF's departure from Lebanon?

[Answer] There are those who would like to set this date today and they are the PLO, the Syrian Army and — I presume — also the Soviets. I know that there are here and there in Israel groups demanding an immediate withdrawal, apparently because they fail to understand that this would mean an immediate adverse effect to the Galilee. I do not think it would be very effective if I gave you a date now. what is important is to stress that we will try to effect any change in deployment in such a manner that the vacuum created is not filled by the PLO or the Syrian Army, but rather by elements that are friendly and not hostile toward the IDF.

[Question] Is any change noticeable on the part of the Americans as far as their approach is concerned? Have the Americans realized — as it has been reported, quoting sources in the UnitedStates — that they erred in their assessments? [Answer] I cannot tell you that. As you know, it has been over 3 months since I left the United States. However, I can tell you that all the speculations voiced there and here in Israel to the effect that we

are currently under U.S. pressure, and that we are not changing our deployment at the moment due to U.S. pressure, are completely unfounded. There is no such pressure at all.

Further Comments From Arens

TA121854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Interview with Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Alan Ben-'Ami on 12 June; place not given]

[Text] [Arens] First of all I want to remind you, unfortunately, that we have had a series of terrorist attacks and, of course, some losses that came with these attacks from Lebanon for many, many months now. I think they started way back in September; going on at a fairly high rate into the winter; they let up some in the winter; and we today have a concerted effort being made by the PLO and by the Syrians to get us to leave Lebanon and to get us to leave Lebanon by increasing and accelerating the terrorist activities against the IDF.

I think it is a mistake. Those people who think that by withdrawing we can put an end to these terrorist operations against us, they are mistaken. They don't seem to realize that all we would be doing is simply transferring the terrorist attacks from Lebanon to the Galilee and to the civilian population in the Galilee. We are using our brains, our experience, the courage of the Haddad people in Lebanon to deal with the PLO there, and I think there is a fair chance that we'll find some answers as well.

[Question] Can we expect to see some new systems, some new method being put into operation soon to deal with these attacks?

[Answer] No, we are using our brains, and you can be assured that we are not dealing with these subjects in any routine manner.

[Question] What about the question of a Syrian withdrawal? There are reports that the Americans will be sending the under secretary of state to Damascus for talks. Have you had this report confirmed? Is it going to happen soon?

[Answer] Well, to the best of our knowledge he is going to go to Syria for talks. From what we know of the Syrians, I think we should not be overly optimistic about any quick moves on their part in the immediate future.

[Question] In that case, the question of an Israeli redeployment in Lebanon is on the agenda. What about the question of a deadline for this?

[Answer] It's not a question of a deadline. What we want to be sure of is that when we redeploy we won't leave behind a vacuum that is going to be filled by PLO terrorists and the Syrian Army. If we do that all we will have achieved is simply moving the line where terrorist outrages occur closer and closer to the Israeli border. We want to be sure that when we redeploy, the areas that we leave will be filled by friendly forces and not by unfriendly forces.

[Question] Is there any indication that either the Lebanese or the Multinational Force countries are prepared to send their troops into whatever Israel pulls out for them?

[Answer] I think there is a fair chance that this is exactly the way things will finally take place. And that probably is what the Israeli-Lebanese agreement calls for.

[Question] And how long before this will it be put into effect?

[Answer] I am not a prophet and I can't give you any prophecies as to when and what will happen.

[Question] Some Cabinet ministers I have spoken to have said that within 2 or 3 weeks they feel Israel should make a final decision regarding a redeployment. Do you accept that time framework?

[Answer] Well, I have just tried to point out to you that we are dealing with a move that requires a cooperation of some additional parties. There is nothing easier than for us simply to move out, but as I said, it is clear that if we simply move out we will not be putting an end to the terrorist attacks against us, we will simply be moving it closer to the Israeli border. So, the move that we are talking about is one that involves the cooperation of the Lebanese, possibly the Multinational Force, and so that is something that we have to do together.

[Question] (?But does that mean) that Israel is dependent on the Lebanese and the Americans?

[Answer] Well, the alternative to not doing that — to not having friendly forces fill the area that we leave — is having unfriendly forces enter the area. Now take your choice.

Officials Comment on Inquiry Commission Proposal

Sharon Voices Support

TA101524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Report from Ben-Gurion Airport by Moshe Nestelbaum]

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon would not say how he will vote in the Knesset on Monday when the Alignment and Shinuy factions demand the establishment of a commission of inquiry against the government's opposition. It's only Friday, Minister Sharon said. Have you not decided yet how to vote? The minister was asked. And he answered: I did not say this.

[Begin Sharon recording] I think that it is very important, in light of all that has been published, over a long period of time and during the last few days, to establish a commission of inquiry to investigate what happened. This is not something personal. It is much larger than something personal, and its importance — in my opinion — is national.

Of course, in my opinion, not only what was said in government circles should be investigated. I think it is vital to investigate the actions of many of the opposition leaders and other groups that were active during the war and which also, without a doubt,

caused a serious undermining of the Israeli people's ability to withstand the war. All these have long-term influences, therefore it is very important in my opinion. And I might add that the establishment of such a commission or such an investigation will prove to everybody that the government, headed by Menahem Begin, conducted the war with full participation in and with full knowledge of events, and fully participated in making decisions on the most serious events, more so than in any previous war. [end recording]

[Nestelbaum] Minister Sharon refrained from reacting to statements by Minister Ehrlich, and also refused to detail what he would do if his demand for a commission of inquiry is not accepted. Minister Ari'el Sharon noted that the Peace for Galilee war was not only a successful war but also a war to rescue the northern settlements, and in the long run, according to him, a war to rescue all of us.

Rabin Comments on Commission

TA120650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Report by Hayim Hecht from Qiryat Shemona]

[Text] [Hecht] Before the Peace for Galilee Operation, MK Rabin says, the decision on when, how much, and where to shoot belonged totally to the terrorist organizations. Today the situation is completely different, but MK Yitzhaq Rabin stresses to the Qiryat Shemona residents: You should know that in the last year there were attempts by terrorists to harm the northern settlements, even when the IDF controlled the area.

[Rabin] Today, about half the terrorists' acts in southern Lebanon are perpetrated by Lebanese residents, not the PLO. I simply think that some people did not learn what Lebanon is about.

[Hecht] It is an error in principle to think that the policies of the government during the war — or any other time — is a subject for a commission of inquiry, Yitzhaq Rabin says. However, he suggests to check the conflicting versions of Ministers Ehrlich and Sharon in the affair of decisionmaking about the fight on the Beirut-Damascus road. This subject should be investigated, Rabin says, if for no other reason than to decide who of the two lied publically.

[Rabin] This is a subject concerning facts. Who tells the truth and who does not is a matter for discussion in the legal system. It should simply be decided. Are the things said by one side on the other true or not? This and only this.

[Hecht] The purpose of the investigation is not to punish someone, but it will teach public figures in Israel that the truth and nothing but the truth should be said to the media organs. Yitzhaq Rabin sharply attacks the public remarks of IDF officers. Someone should tidy up there, and quickly, Rabin states, because, as he puts it, there is a war of generals beginning who are looking for explanations.

[Rabin] But a general in uniform should not open his mouth about the political echelons. It will be very sad if we allow such things in this country. If he wants, let him go quietly to the defense minister and say all he thinks. A man in uniform has no right to attack a political echelon or criticize political goals. [end recording]

IDF Contemplating Three Redeployment Plans

TA130945 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 13 Jun 832 p 1

[Report by Mikha'el Gerti]

[Text] Three main alternate plans for the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon, differing mostly about the line the IDF troops would withdraw to on the coastal road, have been under debate for a few months.

Various proposals about the coastal axis refer to a withdrawal to the mouth of the Al-'Awwali River north of Sidon (some 60 kms from the Israeli-Lebanese border) or to the mouth of the Az-Zahrani River (some 10 kms south of Sidon). All the redeployment plans provide for a withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, keeping a foothold on Jabal al-Baruk and the access roads leading to it from both east and west, and controlling the Syrian slopes of Mount Hermon. Regarding Al-Biqa', there are plans for deploying along the line north of Lake Al-Qir'awn — along a line which would enable fire control over the Beirut-Damascus highway and would secure the Al-Biqa' road junction and the Jabal al-Baruk ridge.

From deliberations held at the Defense Ministry so far, it emerges that Minister Arens would ultimately recommend a minimal withdrawal to the Cabinet, and even that on the condition that the area vacated by the IDF is taken over by friendly forces, as the defense minister phrased it.

IDF sources yesterday pointed out that despite a previous Israeli commitment, a partial withdrawal would not be effected before the issue of the exchange of prisoners with Syria and the PLO has been solved. This issue as well as the need to make sure that the area vacated by the IDF is not penetrated by PLO and Syrian Army forces detract from the chances that such a withdrawal would take effect.

The sources also emphasized that a partial withdrawal may free the IDF from its policing duties in the As-Shuf mountains, but it would leave it in areas where the terrorist are active, particularly on the coastal axis.

They added that even if it were possible to set up a routine security system in the resulting limited area, it would take many months — "perhaps until next spring" — before calm were restored in view of the physical conditions and the hostile activities in the area.

Terrorists Attacks Continue in Lebanon

Explosion Injures IDF Soldiers

TA121517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Two IDF soldiers were injured this afternoon in 'Alayh when a bomb planted along the road exploded as an IDF convoy was passing by. The IDF spokesman has reported that they were evacuated to a hospital. Beirut radio has reported that the IDF immediately cordoned off the area and began wide-scale searches.

Another incident occurred today, too, when a bomb exploded south of Sidon as an IDF vehicle was travelling along the road, but no one was hurt in that explosion.

IDF, Terrorists Clash Twice

TA122043 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2030 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 12 Jun (ITIM) — Two incidents in which fire was exchanged occurred today in the afternoon between the IDF and the terrorists in the eastern sector of Lebanon.

This afternoon light-arms fire and RPG's were fired from the Syrian-controlled area at an IDF water tanker that was traveling near the village of 'Ammiq. No one was hurt and the IDF did not return the fire.

A short while after that incident, fire was opened at IDF soldiers who were busy fortifying positions some 3 km southeast of Kamid al-Lawz. Fire was returned, but no one was hurt.

The IDF attributes great importance to these incidents, in which it was determined without any doubt that the fire was opened from an area controlled by the Syrians.

Attack Foiled Near Beirut

TA111624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] This afternoon an attempt by terrorists to attack an IDF convoy south of Beirut was foiled. They exploded an explosive charge near the convoy, but all the casualties were inhabitants of Lebanon. The IDF spokesman has reported that not one of our soldiers was hurt. A female AP correspondent who was in the convoy reported that six Lebanese were wounded, including three children and their father.

OAU Discusses Western Sahara Question

Morocco's Boucetta Addresses Summit

LD111036 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Addis Ababa correspondent dispatch]

[Text] Morocco is renewing its commitment to the resolutions on the Sahara that were adopted by the 18th OAU summit, which was held in Nairobi in 1981. This was stated by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and head of the Moroccan delegation to the 19th African summit, which resumed its discussion of the [word indistinct] the Sahara this morning in Addis Ababa. The morning session, which lasted about 3 hours, was addressed by the Senegalese, Mauritanian, Malagasy, Ghanaian, Gambian, Zairian, Malian, Sudanese, Mozambique, and Zambian delegation heads. Heated discussions took place between the supporters of legitimacy, who called for a return to the Nairobi resolutions and the activation of a commission of the follow-up committee charged with implementing these resolutions, and the enemies of the unity of Moroccan soil, who tried, for other reasons, to distract the conference from the correct path and who demanded the return of the mercenaries, as if they had forgotten or ignored the fact that it was impossible to hold the African summit only 2 days ago due to the presence of the mercenaries there.

The first speaker in the morning session was Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who stressed the importance of the Sahara issue and the need to study it in a realistic and serious way in order to be able to fix an accurate date for the referendum called for by the Nairobi summit conference. The same position was adopted by the head of the (?Gambian) delegation, who reviewed the stages through which the Sahara question has passed since the arbitration committee in [word indistinct] to the follow-up committee in Nairobi. The head of the Gambian delegation pointed out that the follow-up committee has done positive work and must continue.

The head of the Zairian delegation thanked all those who contributed in regaining the legitimacy of the [word indistinct] of the OAU, and opposed the Malagasy delegation's call for returning the Polisario mercenaries to the fold of the OAU. He said: We cannot accept the referendum or receive here in this hall the state that has not yet emerged from its results. [as heard] He stated that there is no legal alternative to the summit's Nairobi decision. The head of the Sudanese delegation echoed this position, approving the work of the follow-up committee for the Nairobi resolutions and calling for the establishment of dates and time schedules in order to allow the committee to resume its work.

I would like to return to M'hamed Boucetta's address, to point out that he began by conveying to the summit greetings from His Majesty King Hassan II, who wished to attend the summit but was prevented by the municipal council elections taking place in Morocco today. The minister of state reviewed Morocco's contributions within the OAU, and stated that it always responds to solidarity requests whenever they concern the protection of African territory or people. He also pointed to Morocco's sacrifices to preserve the unity of African ranks on the Saharan issue, including the king's initiative announced in Nairobi. At the summit, the head of the Moroccan delegation analyzed the premises of the agreements reached by the follow-up committee during the two meetings held in Nairobi at the summit level.

He continued his address, stating that some critical resolutions must be implemented. He expressed Morocco's readiness to receive the members of the follow-up committee, beginning tomorrow, as a means of allowing them to continue their work. He pointed to those who ignore the Nairobi resolutions and insist on the return of the Polisario gangs and said: We cannot accept a delegation representing a state here and then go afterwards to ask the people of this state whether it actually represents them or not.

The follow-up committee, as is known, includes Kenya, the chairman, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, and Tanzania.

Before ending this dispatch, I would like to inform you that the 19th African summit will resume its discussion of the Sahara question at [word indistinct] afternoon Addis Ababa local time, 1300 Morocco time. The summit received cables of solidarity from a number of Asian, European, and American heads of state; it also received cables from those African heads of state who could not come to Addis Ababa and instead deputized representatives, including the president of Chad, Hissein Habre, whose cable of solidarity was officially conveyed to the summit this morning.

Sudan's At-Tayyib Advances Proposals

JN111241 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jun (SUNA) — During the summit's discussion of the Western Sahara issue, Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the Sudanese delegation to the 19th African summit, affirmed Sudan's concern with and support of the unity of Africa. He also stressed the need to find collective solutions to African issues.

Staff Maj Gen at-Tayyib submitted eight proposals to solve the Western Sahara issue. The proposals called for a reaffirmation of the determination to solve the issue peacefully in accordance with the resolutions of previous African summits, the latest of which was the Nairobi summit.

The proposals called on the summit to ask the implementation committee to resume its activities by convening immediately in order to determine new dates for a cease-fire and a timetable for a referendum on self-determination for the Western Sahara.

The proposals, submitted by Staff Maj Gen at-Tayyib to the summit regarding the Western Sahara issue, called for the determination of a specific period of time in which the implementation committee is to complete its assigned task. The proposals also urged the summit to bless the committee's recommendations submitted during the 1981-1982 session by renewing its mandate to enjoy the same prerogatives that it has enjoyed since its inception.

The proposals called on the implementation committee to submit its results, particularly those pertaining to a cease-fire date and a timetable for a referendum, to the concerned parties for approval in preparation for implementation according to the renewed authorization granted to the committee.

The proposals also called on the parties involved with the Western Sahara issue to show the utmost cooperation and the necessary flexibility. The proposals appealed to neighboring countries to cooperate with the implementation committee to permit its tasks to be carried out sucessfully and as quickly as possible.

The proposals called on the summit to issue a separate statement containing the basic principles of African consensus on the Western Sahara issue, provided the statement includes an appeal to all the concerned parties to exercise the utmost self-restraint and to rise to the level of their responsibility.

Report on Morning Debate

EA110422 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] A draft resolution on Western Sahara was to be submitted later today for consideration by the 19th summit conference of the OAU.

The draft resolution aimed at reconciling two tendencies which prevailed during a closed-door debate of the summit on reports of the OAU secretary general on Western Sahara.

This was disclosed to reporters by Dr Peter Onu, OAU assistant secretary general for political affairs, after the morning debate on Western Sahara. According to Dr Onu, 14 countries spoke during the morning debate on Western Sahara and more were listed to speak during late afternoon session. Dr Onu said two tendencies prevailed during the morning debate: One tendency pressing for the implementation of the recommendations of the committee on Western Sahara set up at the Nairobi summit conference of the OAU in 1981 and the other (?holding) direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Liberation Front.

Resolution Adopted 11 June

JN110938 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 11, (SUNA) — The 19th African summit adopted early this morning a draft resolution on the Western Sahara issue.

The resolution calls for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front on a cease fire to create an atmosphere favourable to a referendum among the Sahara people on self-determination. According to the resolution, the referendum is to be carried out under the auspices of the United Nations and the OAU.

Further on Saharan Resolution

LD111222 Algiers APS in English 1132 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Jun (APS) — The 19th OAU summit adopted this night the draft of resolution on Western Sahara after a long debate. This draft exhorted "parties in conflict Morocco and the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations to reach a cease fire..." and "exhorted the two parties in conflict to start without delay direct negotiations to define modalities of the referendum."

"The OAU summit conference of heads of state and governments met for its 19th ordinary session in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) from 6 to 11 June 1983. Having examined the report of the implementing committee of heads of state on Western Sahara, it

— Appeals to the implementing committee to meet as soon as possible in collaboration with parties in conflict to define modalities for the application of a cease fire and the organization of a referendum in the six coming months.

— Asks the UN to jointly establish with the OAU a peace-keeping force in Western Sahara to guarantee peace and security during the organization of the referendum.

— Confers a mandate to the implementing committee to take, with the participation of the UN, all the necessary measures to ensure the correct achievement of the present resolution.

— Asks the implementing committee to address a report to the 20th summit conference of heads of state and governments on results of the referendum, to enable the 20th summit to take a final decision on all the aspects of the Western Sahara question.

— Decides to continue to deal with Western Sahara question.

— Asks the implementing committee, in the frame of its mandate, to take into account proceedings of 18th ordinary sessions on Western Sahara problems and invites in this connection the OAU secretary general to put at the committee's disposal all the texts of proceedings.

— Praises the constructive attitude of Saharan leaders who, in voluntarily and temporarily withdrawing, enabled the holding of the 19th OAU summit.

Boucetta Comments on Resolution

LD111419 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, announced this morning that the motion approved by the 19th African summit conference in Addis Ababa concerning the Sahara includes some of the basic principles which satisfy

Morocco. These are: A call for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the follow-up committee of the Nairobi summit and the setting of a 6-month period for their implementation.

Mr Boucetta, in a statement to the press in Addis Ababa, mentioned that Morocco reiterates its will and wish to carry out the referendum as soon as possible. He explained that the date which has been set for this referendum suits Morocco; what remains is the implementation of this resolution within the limits of its conformity with the Nairobi resolutions.

Mr Boucetta added that Morocco has expressed its willingness to try any path that leads to holding the referendum, taking into consideration the reservations which it expressed concerning the possibility of a contradiction between some of the requirements of this resolution and the resolutions of Nairobi. Mr M'hamed Boucetta affirmed that the referendum will be carried out without the withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and administration. He added that the resolution adopted today, in an atmosphere characterized by contradictions and vagueness, does not mention the so-called SDAR, which caused the crisis and paralysis which the OAU has suffered.

Finally, he affirmed that Africa has treated this issue in a final and decisive way, despite the efforts of some to force the presence of the so-called republic within the African organization.

Mr M'hamed Boucetta was received in Addis Ababa this morning by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Following this meeting, the Algerian president left the Ethiopian capital.

Algeria's Bendjedid Supports Resolution

LD121118 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 12 Jun 83

[text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jun (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid took the floor at the night session of the 19th OAU summit during the debate on Western Sahara.

The head of state first hailed the drafting committee for its work and said the text drafted [by] Senegal, Mauritania, and Ethiopia reflected the consensus which came out of the discussion on Western Sahara and will enable to more precise [word indistinct] OAU resolutions in this field. He underlined the OAU responsibility in the Saharan issue and praised the unitary atmosphere which prevailed during the 19th summit. He recalled, in this connection, that Algeria had continuously worked for the reinforcement of the African unity and the OAU safeguard.

Further evoking the resolution on Western Sahara, the head of state said Algeria endorsed it for, he added, it is really prompted by a will of stability and peace over the Maghreb region.

Algeria, President Chadli Bendjedid pointed out, which brings its support for all the African liberation movements and for those who struggle throughout the world, is not concerned only about the Western Sahara system, it is also deeply attached to the struggle for national liberation. That is why, he stated, Algeria will continuously grant its aid and support for peoples of Namibia, southern Africa and frontline countries.

President Chadli Bendjedid further dealt with peace dynamism committed in the Maghreb and the action led in order to put together points of view of the Saharan and Moroccan peoples as we did it, he said, between our Mauritanian and Saharan brothers. He recalled in this regard, the meeting he held with King Hassan II of Morocco answering wishes of our friends of the African Continent. The Algerian president stressed that during this meeting, he said to the Moroccan sovereign he was not commissioned to speak on behalf of the Sahran people but that Algeria was ready to contribute to any effort aimed at bringing both sides together.

OAU Summit Debates Middle East Issue

Speakers Criticize Israeli Stance

NC101950 Cairo MENA in English 1830 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 10 (MENA) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali called on African countries to continue their support for the Palestinian people and the Mideast issue.

Addressing the evening session of the African summit today, Dr. Ghali reiterated Egypt's stand on Jerusalem as being an integral part of the West Bank. He said anything that applies to the West Bank should apply to Jerusalem.

Dr. Ghali addressed the summit at the request of African heads of state and delegations, following a debate of a report on the Middle East by Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity Edem Kodjo.

Dr. Ghali stressed that Israel should withdraw from Jerusalem, in compliance with United Nations Resolution No 242. He said that Egyptian diplomacy is always keen on informing African countries of the latest developments of the Mideast issue. The Egyptian official noted that during the last five years, he held scores of meetings with African ambassadors in Cairo to brief and consult with them on the Mideast and other issues.

Dr. Ghali referred to the joint draft resolution on the Palestinian issue submitted by Egypt and France to the United Nations Security Council. He said the two countries decided to postpone its debate for the time being, but that it is still on the council's agenda. Dr. Ghali, who leads Egypt's delegation to the nineteenth OAU summit, said that negotiations on this draft resolution are still underway with the parties concerned.

Concluding, the Egyptian official thanked the OAU Secretariat for its report on the Mideast.

At the beginning of its evening session today, the African summit debated the OAU secretary general's report on the Middle East and Palestine. The report asserted that the Palestinian issue is still the core of the Middle East which has been exposed since last year to unprecedented violence due to Israel's aggression and its refusal to implement United Nations resolutions. The report pointed out Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories and its continued aggressive and expansionist polices which led it to ignore world opinion and occupy a sovereign Arab

capital, namely Beirut. The OAU secretary general's report denounced Israel's brutal torture of Arabs in the occupied territories. It said those crimes have become a normal routine on the part of Israel which insists on the continuation of tension in the Middle East and defies the whole world. The report called on world countries to withhold any assistance, military or otherwise to Israel and to take more positive action to confront Israel. It also called on African countries to support the Arabs.

The report concluded that the settlement of the Palestinian issue remains the main obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

Following Dr. Ghali's statement, the chief delegate of Rwanda was given the floor, he asserted that African countries and the OAU support the rights of the Palestinian people.

He was followed by the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation who is attending the summit as observer. He explained the Mideast situation and Israeli practices in the West Bank and Gaza. He said that continued Israeli aggression makes it imperative for the Palestinians to maintain their struggle for their return, for self-determination and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

In response, the chairman of the summit confirmed the support of the OAU and the African summit for the Palestinian cause.

Sudanese chief delegate 'Mar at-Tayyib said that recent events in the Middle East should motivate world opinion to adopt a strong stand against aggressive Israel which persists in its expansionist policies in the area. He said that the African summit should adopt a firm stand to repulse the aggression and back the struggle of the Palestinians [words indistinct] to self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestine state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative namely the PLO. He also called for support to Lebanon in order to regain its sovereignty over its territories and bring about unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

Tayyib submitted a draft resolution to the nineteenth summit, providing, first that the African summit should condemn the constant Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Arab lands; second, to support the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, to liberate its lands particularly Jerusalem and also to help them attain right to self-determination and to set up its own state; third, the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid expressed sorrow over the rift in the Arab ranks, and lauded the Afro-Arab solidarity, and expressed his country's desire that the aid should be extended to the Palestinians who suffer the Israeli practises.

On the other hand, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure called that the nineteenth African summit should adopt decisive resolutions towards the Mideast events, stressing that Africa has to call for an Arab solidarity and unity regardless the differences existing. President Sekou Toure pointed to the resolutions adopted by the Fes summit calling for the Organization of African Unity to support these resolutions. There should be some measures to help reach a peace and cooperation agreement between the Arabs and Israel, President Sekou Toure said, adding that it would help the Palestinians restore their lands.

M'hamed Boucetta, head of the Moroccan delegation said Palestinian cause has helped in consolidating the Afro-Arab solidarity. This, he said was represented in their condemnation of Israel.

The Fes resolutions aim of bringing about peace in the Middle East and attaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Boucetta said.

The African summit later discussed a report made by the Committee on the Liberation of Africa the aim of which is to support the struggle of the people of Namibia and South Africa.

The African summit has accomplished its discussions over the Sahara problem and has decided to form a tripartite committee of Mauritania, Senegal and Ethiopia to prepare a resolution on this issue.

The summit decided as well to form the drafting committee to prepare its final resolutions on the Middle East, Palestine the Sahara, Namibia and South Africa.

The summit will resume its debates tomorrow Saturday.

Palestinian Issue Resolution Adopted

LD121124 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jun (APS) — The 19th OAU summit adopted the resolution on the Palestinian question, which recalled that this question constitutes "the every [as received] core of the Middle East conflict and that PLO is the unique legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The resolution vigorously "condemned all the manoeuvres and formula aiming at preventing the Palestinian people to exert its rights to self-determination to achieve its national aspirations, of coming back to its homeland and to exert its freedom and its total sovereignty."

The text also condemned "the policy of expansion and settlement and expropriation of lands and massive or individual liquidation of Palestinian populations in order to exhort them to emigrate." In this resolution, the 19th summit launched an appeal to the international community" to more intensify its pressure on the Zionist entity in all fields so as to compel it to abide by the UN Charter and resolutions adopted on the Palestinian question."

The resolution praised efforts strived by the UN committee on the exercise of the Palestinian people inalienable rights and appealed the Security Council to apply the recommendations of this committee.

The 19th OAU summit expressed its support to Fes plan and invited all the OAU member states "to actively and massively take part in the international conference on the Palestinian question due on 1983."

The resolution which denounced the reinforcement of the Zionist regime alliance with the apartheid one, pointed out that "this alliance aimed at intensifying acts of terrorism and genocide perpetrated against Palestinian and South African peoples."

The text "asked notably the international community to more intensify its pressure on Israel in all fields to compel it to release Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners and particularly those who are in the concentration camp of Ansar."

OAU Passes Resolution on Assistance to Lesotho

LD121108 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jun (APS) — The 19th OAU summit "condemned" in its resolutions on Lesotho "the economic blockade that South Africa imposed to the Lesotho Kingdom," and "exhorted the international community to use its influence to put an end to this situation," and to "acts of sabotage and subversion perpetrated against this country."

The summit asked "the African financial institutions and other friend institutions" to identify with Lesotho drafts in fields of alimentation and energy so as to reduce the excessive dependence of this country before South Africa. [sentence as received]

The summit appealed the member states capable of doing it "[word indistinct] to establish a diplomatic mission in Maseru in order to grant a moral and a political support to the Lesotho Kingdom."

Reportage on OAU Leadership Selection Process

PANA Lists Candidates

AB102048 Dakar PANA in French 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 10 Jun (PANA) — In its 20 years of existence, the OAU has become increasingly important. This is reflected by the number of candidates — the greatest ever in the organization's history — for the political post of secretary general.

The post of secretary general is sought by Abdullai Conteh, Sierra Leone's minister of foreign affairs; Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue, former minister of foreign affairs and political and diplomatic adviser to the president of the Gabonese Republic; and Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye.

With regard to the post of deputy secretary general, the following candidacies have been registered: Four out of five North African countries are fighting for the post of their subregion. They are: Algeria, Morocco, Libya, and Egypt. In West Africa, Nigeria and Liberia are in the race.

Central Africa is presenting only one candidate: Sylvester Nzanzimana, current deputy secretary general of the OAU in charge of the Department of Finance. Similarly, southern Africa is presenting Zambia's Auguste Chinuka, the present deputy secretary general in charge of the Department of Administration.

Three candidates are standing for East Africa, which comprises 11 countries. The present deputy secretary general of the OAU's Economic Department must compete with Ethiopia's Berhanu Dinka, ambassador to Djibouti, and a Somali candidate.

Closed Election Session Begins

AB111242 Dakar PANA in English 1235 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa 11 June (PANA) The OAU heads of state and government began a closed session at 0945 GMT to elect the OAU secretary general and assistant general.

The elections are expected to be very hotly contested despite the withdrawal last night of the Sierra Leone minister of foreign affairs of his candidature for the post of secretary general.

The two remaining official candidates are Mr Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali and Mr Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue.

Interim Secretary General Appointed

NC120920 Paris AFP in English 0919 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 12 (AFP) — African leaders gathered here for the Organisation of African Unity summit today chose Assistant Secretary-General Peter Onu as interim secretary-general. Mr Onu was chosen because they were unable to agree on a successor to Edem Kodjo, whose term as secretary-general has expired.

The summit was yesterday divided between two candidates, Foreign Minister of Mali Alioune Blondin Beye and Paul Okumba d'Okwatsegue, adviser to President Omar Bongo of Gabon. Despite some 20 polls going late into last night, neither received the two-thirds (34) votes necessary to be elected, and neither agreed to stand down.

The election of a secretary-general has thus been postponed to the next, 20th OAU summit.

Mr Onu, who handles the organisation's political affairs and is its official spokesman, is the most senior of the OAU's assistant secretaries.

OAU Endorses Zambia's Lusaka for UN Presidency

AB111300 Dakar PANA in English 1250 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa 11 June (PANA) The heads of state and government of the OAU today endorsed the candidature of Mr. Paul Lusaka of Zambia for the post of president of the United Nations General Assembly in 1984.

Mr Paul Lusaka is currently Zambia's ambassador to the United Nations.

The assembly also approved the candidature of Mr. Amir Abdalla Khalil of Sudan for the post of president of the council of the FAO in the election to be conducted in Rome in November. Mr. Khalil is the permanent representative of Sudan at the FAO.

OAU Supports Nigerian for UNIDO Directorship

AB111250 Dakar PANA in English 1245 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa 11 June (PANA) The assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU at its meeting in Addis Ababa today gave its support to the candidature of Professor Adebayo Adedeji of Nigeria for the post of director general of the United Nations Organisation for Industrial Development (UNIDO).

Professor Adedeji is currently the executive secretary of the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa), a position he has been holding since 1975.

The UNIDO is soon to be upgraded to a specialised agency of the United Nations, like UNESCO, FAO and UNICEF.

For the past 15 years, the executive directors of UNIDO have always come from Africa in view of the special problems and challenges of Africa.

20th OAU Summit To Be Convened in Conakry

NC121236 Paris AFP in English 1202 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, June 12 (AFP) — The next, 20th Organisation of African Unity summit will be held in Conakry, Guinea, next year, African leaders gathered here for the 19th summit decided today.

Before the closure of the summit today, Guinea's president, Ahmed Sekou Toure, proposed the next summit be held from May 25, 1984, but the exact date is to be fixed later.

In a closing speech, the new OAU chairman, Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam, said: "We have strengthened our unity and we have given a new lease of life to our organisation. African unity is going to continue with greater cohesion and new-found strength."

The 19th summit, supposed to have been held in Tripoli, Libya, last year, failed to take place in 1982 because of differences over the Western Sahara and Chad. It only finally opened last week, two days later than scheduled, after the disputed Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) agreed to withdraw "voluntarily and temporarily" from the meeting.

On southern Africa, the summit passed resolutions denouncing repeated South African aggression against its black neighbours and said these were attempts to destabilise the "frontline" states.

A resolution on Namibia rejected U.S. attempts to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with an independence settlement, saying this was "flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state," Angola.

Summit Appeals for Attendance at Libyan Festival

AB121310 Dakar PANA in English 1300 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa 12 June (PANA) — The 19th assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU has appealed to all African states to attend the pan-African youth movement festival scheduled to take place in Tripoli, Libya, from 22 to 24 August.

The festival which will bring together about 10,000 youths from all over the continent will be presided over by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

APS Reports Closing of Addis Ababa OAU Summit

LD121651 Algiers APS in English 1442 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jun (APS) — The Ethiopian head of state has officially closed the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity.

Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam who is also acting president of the OAU has thanked all heads of state who contributed in the success of this gathering. He expressed his gratitude for efforts of his predecessor with the efficient help of outgoing Secretary General Edem Kodjo.

President Sekou Toure of Guinea read on behalf of all participants a motion of thanks to the people and government of Ethiopia.

Leaders Begin To Depart Addis Ababa 9 June

Samora Machel, Al-Qadhdhafi Leave

EA091151 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Comrade Samora Machel, president of the Republic of Mozambique, and Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left today for their respective countries. Comrade Samora Machel was seen off by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], member of the COPWE Executive Committee, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by members of the PMAC Standing Committee and members of the COPWE Executive Committee, ministers, and other high-ranking government officials.

Moi Makes Predeparture Statement

EA091908 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Kenyan leader, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, has said that we should make every effort to safeguard the existence of the OAU, as it is an indivisible monument.

President Moi, chairman of the OAU for the last 2 years, made this statement at Bole Airport before departing for his country. During yesterday's 19th summit of heads of state, he handed over the chairmanship to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The Kenyan leader pointed out that since the OAU is a continental pillar which gathers all countries around it and enables them to work together, it is the duty of member countries to refrain from actions which foster divisions and lower African dignity. President Moi pledged his support to the current chairman, Comrade Chairman Mengistu, in his continental work. He added that other member countries must make joint efforts to strengthen the organization and to help resolve its problems.

Shagari Makes Predeparture Statement

EA110627 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has called on OAU member countries to be ready to make sacrifices for the progress and dignity of the continent, since any single African affair cannot be more important than Africa itself.

The Nigerian leader, Shehu Shagari, made this appeal to all member countries while answering questions from the press before his departure for home.

President Shehu Shagari said that even though there are problems besetting the continent, there is no issue more important for Africans than Africa. Thus, it is necessary to give priority to the continental organization and to safeguard its existence. He added that it is necessary to be prepared to make any sacrifice to enable the organization to realize its aims.

The president said that he was happy with the outcome of the summit, since the fact that it was held made it possible to save the OAU. He pointed out that the problems which had plagued the organization had worried him and all his countrymen.

He pointed to the efforts made by the contact committee, and especially by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, to ensure that the summit was convened and said he was happy that our revolutionary leader was unanimously elected chairman of the OAU.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Saudi King Fahd

LD110556 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, yesterday sent a cable to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of leaving Saudi territory, the text of which is as follows:

Brother Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. While we leave our second homeland, I express to you great appreciation and gratitude for the fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded us by you and your brothers.

Our meeting these days comes at a crucial time in the history of the Arab nation and in extremely critical circumstances when the existence of all of us is exposed to [words indistinct]; the Zionist train of death which is driven by American energy has begun to threaten our Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf.

I express full satisfaction with the results of the important talks which we held and which lay a sound foundation for (? a unified) Arab action to confront the enemy.

In conclusion, I repeat appreciation and wish the Arab people in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continued progress and prosperity. Forward, and the struggle continues for unity and liberation. Your brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Middle East Tour

LD112025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1950 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 11 June (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has returned to the Jamahiriyah after concluding his working visit to the YAR, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria as part of the comprehensive pan-Arab mobilization to confront the Zionist death train, which threatens the existence of the Arab nation and seeks its destruction. He arrived at Banghazi this evening.

JANA Lists U.S. 'Terrorist Schemes' Against Libya

LD101311 Tripoli JANA in English 0900 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 28, Jun 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — For the past thirteen years American aggressive plots and terrorist acts have continued and escalated against the Libyan Arab people. Over this period, America reaped failure and was unable to weaken the Libyan Arab people or to contain the revolution's will. It will not succeed either. Why?

America is still living through the [word indistinct] inflicted on it by the Libyan Arab people on the 11th of June 1970 when it was forced to forever leave Libyan Arab lands when its bases were evicted, thus losing all [word indistinct] privileges.

The Reagan administration [word indistinct] venomous and an evil and aggressive hysterial campaign against Libya in a failed attempt to make her change her unwavering and principled revolutionary stands.

It can be ascertained that the U.S. Administration has set specific aggressive terrorist schemes against Libya. It used all cowardly and base means to implement these dirty schemes. It also used its agents and hirelings who [words indistinct] from the swamps of [word indistinct] and humiliation for this purpose, the Reagan administration used various channels and resorted to the dirtiest of means:

— It dispatched the Sixth Fleet and the nuclear carrier "Nimitz" to perpetrate aggression on Libya.

— Its bomber planes took [word indistinct] to strafe and destroy the Libyan Arab people's achievements.

— It stood behind the treacherous aggression by defunct As-Sadat on Libya.

— It conspired against our people and attempted to impose an economic embargo on it.

— It prevented the supply of spare parts to our country and denied Libyan Arab students their right to knowledge, aviation science and technology.

— Incited its reactionary agents in Africa against Libya and enabled the murderous clique to control Ndjamena as springboard of aggression against Libya.

— It practiced blatant pressure on some African countries so as they boycott the African summit in Libya.

— It strengthened its military capability and deployed nuclear missiles in some nearby countries to threaten Libya.

— It despatched its agents and mercenaries to carry out terrorist activities including attempts against the life of the revolution's leader.

— It spent millions of dollars and vast sums to paralyse the revolution and arrest the natural historic revolutionary tide of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

— It attempted by terrorist methods, piracy and blackmail to challenge Libya's support for liberation movements and friendly people struggling against U.S. hegemony.

— It intensified its blatant aggression against our people, broken its commitment to sell Libya Boeing passenger planes.

— t welcomed Libyan stray dogs who had escaped from military service and delegated vicious missions to be undertaken by them.

— It sents AWACS reconnaissance planes to the Jamahiriyah border to exercise terror against the [word indistinct] people, incite its agents in Khartoum and Cairo to [words indistinct].

— Despatched its agents to carry out sabotage activities against Libyan Arab interests abroad.

— It directed its hired media and writers to [word indistinct] a counter propaganda campaign against the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

— It incited some of its hirelings in power in some countries to reiterate its false allegations against Libya.

— It penetrated the U.N. solid fortress to distort the facts and spread propaganda and accusations against Libya through its agents in Chad, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Muscat and others. It went still further and considered Libya to be America's enemy number 1 in the entire world.

Thus all the facts expose the ugly face of the U.S. Administration and project its terrorist image to the entire world.

Today, as our people celebrate the 13th anniversary for the evacuation of the (?terrorist) U.S. bases from their territory, they reiterate that they will not be subjugated, will not accept compromise. Al-Fatih will remain a thorn in the side of America, an open wound in the side of all the enemies.

Ivory Coast Call to Reagan Termed 'State of War'

LD111104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jun (JANA) — Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny made a statement to *The Washington Post* today in which he called on the Reagan administration to confront the Jamahiriyah's policy in Africa, the policy that stems from the heart of the OAU's principles and objectives, alleging that Libya's adoption of this policy is causing the spread of instability.

The Ivory Coast president called on African and Arab government to put a stop to this policy. He said that this will definitely be achieved if the United States and the Western powers support the confrontation of Libya.

President Houphouet-Boigny said officially that his government and some African states have done all they were able to stop Colonel al-Qadhdhafi from assuming the chairmanship of the OAU.

He added: Al-Qadhdhafi backs extremist governments, therefore the United States and friendly states should move with whatever means they have to confront this. He also said that during his discussion with President Reagan he proposed that the United States and the Western powers should apply diplomatic and financial pressure on Libya instead of mounting secret military operations against the Libyan leader as in the past.

Commenting on those serious statements by the Ivory Coast president, JANA's political editor described them as an open call to destabilize Libya, a call to mount an economic and political blockade against his country and an overt breach of Libyan sovereignty. The Ivory Coast president's statements are considered an encroachment on the (?area and) the independence of the states, interference in their internal affairs and a deliberate violation of all recognized international charters.

He said that these statements carry great danger, the responsibility for which lies with President Houphouet-Boigny alone because they are an open incitement to the United States and the West to interfere directly in African affairs.

His call and incitement to the United States to confront Libya, blockade it and mount terrorist operations against it constitute an official declaration of a state of war by him against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and he alone will bear the far-reaching consequences of this, particularly in the African Continent — a matter that exposes Africa and its safety to danger.

The Ivory Coast president's proposal that President Reagan should blockade Libya diplomatically and financially instead of mounting secret operations against Libya is clear and official admission by the Ivory Coast president that he is involved and a direct partner and indeed has full knowledge of and acquaintance with the U.S. terrorist plots aimed at assassinating the leader of the revolution, which again confirms that President Houphouet-Boigny is directly involved in those criminal attempts. This proposal also constitutes a clear and declared admission of an incitement to political assassination.

Fighters Perform Aerial Displays on Anniversary

LD120800 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 12 Jun (JANA) — In the midst of the celebrations on the 13th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. bases an air display was held in which squadrons of Libyan Air Force fighter aircraft took part. Formations of various types of aircraft took off and performed aerial displays in various parts of Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Boucetta Statement to MAP After OAU Summit

LD122236 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Mr M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge offoreign affairs, left Addis Ababa today on his way to Rabat after heading the Moroccan delegation to the Addis Ababa summit.

Minister Boucetta told MAP that the Moroccan delegation participated in the African summit to prove to everybody that Morocco is committed to the OAU, concerned for its preservation and well-being, and respects its charter and principles. The minister of state added: We have participated in the search for peaceful and just solutions to all the problems that face Africa. We have also participated in the good work of the OAU institutions toward the development of the continent and toward the condemnation of South Africa's apartheid regime and the illegal occupation of Namibia. Mr Boucetta also recalled the reservations that Morocco mentioned regarding the resolutions on the Saharan issue.

Boucetta Returns 12 June

LD130039 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta returned to Morocco this evening after representing His Majesty King Hassan II at the 19th OAU summit conference in the Ethiopian capital. The conference concluded its work this afternoon.

At the airport VIP lounge, the minister of state made a statement in which he said:

[Begin Boucetta recording] We have returned from Addis Ababa after attending the OAU meeting. You are aware of the importance of this meeting, especially to our basic issue — the Sahara issue.

The OAU suspended its work last year as a return to legality was necessary. This was achieved at this session. The meetings were useful and the resolutions which were adopted were important and useful to all the African issues.

On this occasion in particular, all of Morocco's friends were on its side to support it and to demand a return to legality. This has actually been achieved. As I said at the beginning, we were armed with the advice and the guidance of his majesty and his instruction. All of the work took place in an enthusiastic atmosphere, an atmosphere of returning to legality as I said. The organization has returned to its normal and identity and to its normal activity.

Two brothers and friends, the Guinean and Niger foreign ministers, have returned with me on board the same plane. They have contributed a great deal to the work of the organization. [words indistinct] [end recording]

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Jordanian Ambassador 11 June

JN111758 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has stressed the need for creating a new Arab reality based on a unified strategy with clear-cut roles and objectives to form a firm starting point for a sound joint Arab action for the sake of achieving a just and overall solution to the Middle East problem.

This came this morning when Musa al-Kaylani, who has been appointed Jordan's ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary to Sudan, presented his credentials to the president. The ceremony was attended by Baha' ad-Din Idris, minister at the presidential office, and Mustafa Madani, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Reportage on Visit by Jordan's Foreign Minister

Arrives 11 June

JN111504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim arrived here at noon today with a written message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri. The message deals with the various channels of cooperation between the two countries and issues of mutual concern.

The Jordanian minister was received by Mustafa Madani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

Delivers Message to Numayri

JN121640 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received an oral message from His Majesty King Husayn at the People's Palace through Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim in the presence of Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

The message dealt with the current Arab situation, especially in the Arab East, and with his majesty's assessment of the current dangers facing the Arab nation. The Jordanian foreign minister said that President Numayri briefed him on Sudan's stand toward the current Arab issues.

The Jordanian foreign minister also asserted that the viewpoints of the two sides were identical on a number of issues and said that Arab heads of state and kings should undertake initiatives on bilateral and collective levels in an attempt to bridge the gap separating them and to counter the dangers facing the Arab nation.

At-Tayyib Returns Home From OAU Summit

JN121131 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 12 Jun (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of Sudan's delegation to the 19th African summit, and his accompanying delegation, returned here last night from Addis Ababa after participating in the summit in the Ethiopian capital.

Reportage on Appointments by President Numayri

Press Secretary

JN111446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman press secretary for the president with the rank of minister.

Regional Officials, Governors

JN111502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a republican decree appointing At-Tijani 'Uthman (Abkar) regional minister of finance in Darfur Province. Until recently, (Abkar) was chairman of the economic committee in the Darfur regional People's Assembly.

President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri also issued a republican decree appointing Adam az-Zayn Muhammad governor of Northern Darfur and Husayn (Abkar) Salih governor of Southern Darfur.

Southern Region Officials

JN121817 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum June 12 (SUNA)-President Numayri issued today a republican order on the following appointments: Aldo Ajo Deng, deputy governor of Bahr al-Ghazal region; Izaya Kolang Mabur, regional minister of finance and economic affairs; Arkanjelo Kuag Wool, regional minister of services; Androa Kuwag Mayol, regional minister of government and administrative affairs; Antony Ashor, region minister of agriculture and animal products.

The president also ordered the following appointments in Upper Nile Region: Philip Obang, deputy governor; Michael Wal Duwang, regional minister of finance and economic affairs; Dr. Hasan Nabic Ban, regional minister of agriculture and animal products; James Paul Kalmal, regional minister of service; David Kuwack, regional minister for administrative affairs; Michael Marbu Duar, regional minister of public works and transport.

President Numayri also issued a republican order on the following appointments in the Equatoria region: Francis Wagu, deputy governor; Aju Dady, regional minister of finance and economic affairs; Habkok Sorrow, regional minister of region and administrative affairs; Anglo Lobai, regional minister of works and transport; Lawrence Moday, regional minister of services; Caesar Bai, regional minister of agriculture and animal products.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS: Polisario Leader on OAU 'Victory'

LD121507 Algiers APS in English 1035 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa 12/6/83 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz SDAR President Polisario front secretary general stated on Saturday afternoon in Addis Ababa that "the Sahraoui people struggling for its legitimate right to national independence has won an important victory through the historical verdict returned by Africa at the 19th OAU summit". Here is also, he said, a victory of reason, right and justice". "Africa clearly condemned, the expansionism and the aggression perpetrated against the Sahraoui people". President Abdelaziz added, stressing: "Indeed, the two parties in conflict, the Polisario front and the Moroccan Kingdom were namely designated". Africa, he carried on demands through the solemn way of the heads of state conference, that it directly negotiate conditions to reach a definite peace".

"On the same occasion, it paid tribute to SDAR for the holding of the 19th summit", the Sahraoui president pointed out.

He estimated that "this incontestably reinforces the noble struggle of the Sahraoui people for the recovery of its liberty and its sovereignty".

On another turn, SDAR president pointed out that Africa met in its 19th summit unanimously decided upon the way to be followed to reach peace.

"We appeal Morocco to recover and to take up the way of peace," he added.

"Regarding us, we take Africa still gathered and the international opinion to witness our sincere willingness to negotiate with Morocco the end of this war which is doing harm to both the Sahraoui and the Moroccan peoples, (?threatening) stability to interests of its peoples", President Abdelaziz estimated.

"It is the reason why we declare to be ready to commit ourselves in the immediate applications of decision adopted by the whole Africa and invite Morocco to do so, to reach just peace", he concluded.

KENYA

President Moi Returns, Comments on OAU Summit

EA091626 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that he was happy to have handed over the chairmanship of the Organization of African Unity so that he could give more attention to national development. The president said his record 2-year term as OAU chairman had been a long time, considering that he is also a busy man as our head of state.

President Moi was addressing wananchi at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi shortly after arriving from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the 19th summit of OAU heads of state and government. During the summit, President Moi handed over the chairmanship of the OAU to the Ethiopian head of state, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam.

President Moi said the enemies of Africa had falsely prophesied that the OAU would be shattered in Addis Ababa, but he was happy that the 19th summit was finally held and African leaders met to discuss the problems facing our continent. The president thanked Kenyans for the support to him which enabled him to steer the African organization well while preserving unity and peace in the continent. He said Kenya had no enemies and as chairman he was given assistance and cooperation by all member countries during consultations prior to the opening of the 19th summit in Addis Ababa.

On arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, President Moi was warmly received by thousands of wananchi led by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki.

SOMALIA

Ethiopian Attack Reportedly 'Repulsed'

EA101217 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2045 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A report we received from the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Ministry of Defense tonight says that the Abyssinian enemy forces launched a provocative attack this morning at 0400 in the (Galdogob) area in Galcaio district, Mudugh region. The report adds that the attack was bravely confronted by the Somali Armed Forces, who repulsed and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

UGANDA

President Obote Returns From OAU Summit

EA091956 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] President Obote has said that the enemies of Africa who wanted the OAU to collapse have been defeated and the OAU has come to light with new vigor and determination.

The president was speaking to pressmen at Entebbe Airport on his return from Addis Ababa, where he played a leading role in ensuring that the summit takes place after failing two times.

On alighting from the aircraft, the president was received by Vice President Paulo Muwanga. He later took the presidential salute and inspected a colorful guard of honor mounted by the Uganda police (?force), before greeting ministers, senior security and senior government officials.

The president happily told pressmen that he left Addis Ababa this morning when the 19th OAU summit was in session under the chairmanship of President Mengistu of Ethiopia. The summit opened yesterday after the SDAR delegation voluntarily withdrew from the conference in the interests of African unity, (?the issue) that delayed the opening of the summit for 3 days.

The president told pressmen that he was one of the three signatories to the OAU Charter present in Addis Ababa. As a sign of respect, President Obote was given the honor to move a vote of thanks to the host country.

The president stressed that the enemies of Africa had wanted to destroy the OAU because it is the only organization of its nature in the world.

Enumerating the successes of the OAU, Dr Obote noted that the organization had fought for the independence of many African countries and today its membership stands at 50. Dr Obote gave a detailed history of issues pertaining to the SDAR and informed the pressmen that Uganda was among the 26 member states of the OAU which recognised the SDAR.

After the press briefing the president drove in a motorcade to State House, Entebbe, acknowledging cheers from [words indistinct] people who lined up both sides of the road.

Welcoming the president back home, Vice President Muwanga said that the fact that the 19th OAU summit has been a success shows the maturity of African leadership.

Before leaving Addis Ababa this afternoon, President Obote met President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, with whom they reviewed the progress of the conference. Dr Obote also attended an early morning plenary session at the summit. He was seen off at Addis Ababa by senior Ethiopian military and government officials, Uganda's ministers of state for foreign affairs, Dr (Picho Owiny), and of state for defense, Mr (Peter Otai). The president inspected a guard of honor mounted by men and officers of the Ethiopian People's Army.

Party Given for Visiting DPRK Vice Minister

EA110404 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The UPC [Uganda People's Congress] government's strong commitment to national development has been stressed by the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr David Anyoti. He underlined the government's continued struggle for peace and unity of the entire Ugandan society irrespective of religion,

political or tribal differences. Dr Anyoti was speaking at a farewell party organized by the minister of defense in honor of the vice minister of the DPRK [not identified further] at the Uganda Club. He represented Vice President Paulo Muwanga.

The minister revealed that the Uganda National Liberation Army is ever ready to defend people's lives and property, including Uganda's sovereignty and independence, because our Army is formed of true patriotic sons of Uganda. He paid gratitude to the government and the entire people of the DPRK for the assistance and cooperation extended to the UPC government and the people of Uganda in the (?military), economic, educational, medical, and cultural fields after the liberation war of the country. The minister commended the dynamic and wise leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song, who strongly sticks to the policies of nonalignment, self-reliance, peace, and unity for the welfare of the entire Korean society and added that UPC as a party and government follows similar policies. Dr Anyoti said that the People of Uganda admire the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and that the UPC, which was leading the struggle for national unity of Ugandans, must appreciate the efforts made by its leader and that of [words indistinct].

In response, the outgoing Korean vice minister paid glowing tribute to the government and the people of Uganda. He confirmed that the existing good relationship between Uganda and Korea will be strengthened even further through maximum cooperation to bring about development for the two countries.

The Korean vice minister has stayed in Uganda for over a month leading a strong three-man delegation from Korea.

'Armed Gang' Kills 11 in Mpigi District

AB120935 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala, June 12 (AFP) — Eleven people were killed on Thursday night in Mpigi District, southwest of here, when a gang of men armed with knives and pangas attacked Bulerejje village, the Kampala daily *Munno* reported.

The paper said the armed gang arrived in a truck, broke into the houses of the village and attacked the residents. Another village close by had been attacked earlier, *Munno* said, but gave no other details.

GHANA

PNDC Secretarial Changes Announced 11 June

AB110840 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, has made the following changes in the appointments of secretaries: Dr V.C. Dadson is the new secretary for education. Alhaji Alhassan Abubakar becomes the new secretary for works and housing; Prof Mawuse Dake becomes the secretary to the National Defense Committee, NDC, while Mr Akrasi Sarpong retains his post as secretary for People's Defense Committees and Workers Defense Committees. Mr Kwame Dwemo Kessie moves to the Ministry of Local Government, while Kofi Ashiboi Mensah is transferred to the office of the PNDC coordinating secretary. Mr Ato Austin becomes the secretary for labor and social welfare while Dr M.A. Appiah and Mr Ato Dadzie assume office at the PNDC Secretariat.

The following changes have also been made in the appointments for the regions. Mr F.A. Jantuah is the new regional secretary for Ashanti and Nii Abio Kyerekwanda becomes the regional secretary for Greater Accra. The new regional secretary for Brong-Ahafo is Mr C.F. Tekyi and Mr E.J. Tandoh becomes the new secretary for Central Region. Dr Don Arthur moves to the Western Region while Mr D.O. Agyekum becomes the acting secretary for Eastern Region.

Prof Bortei-Doku has meanwhile been named ambassador designate. Commodore Obimpeh has been appointed chairman of the National Mobilization Committee. The PNDC has also accepted in principle the recommendation of the Committee of Secretaries and the NDC on the establishment of a national development planning commission. In this connection, the PNDC has announced that a national policy implementation and monitoring secretariat should be established within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to serve as the nucleus of the commission. Dr G.L.S. Abbey has accordingly been appointed as the executive secretary of the National Policy Implementation and Monitoring Secretariat and has also been assigned responsibility for the Trade Ministry.

Meanwhile, the Economic Review Committee has been dissolved. Mr Amoo Antwi and Mr S.S. Baafour have been appointed NDC coordinators for Ashanti and Eastern Regions respectively. The post of coordinator of the mobilization program has been abolished. The post of coordinator of the investigations in the Eastern Region, presently held by Mr Edward Mends, has also been abolished. Mr Antony Kwofie, deputy secretary for Western Region, has been transferred to the NDC Secretariat. Mr Kofi Smith and Warrant Officer Second Class Daxwell Adu are to report to the NDC Secretariat by 1000 on Sunday, 12 June.

IVORY COAST

FRATERNITE MATIN on Libyan 'Destabilization'

AB101215 Abidjan Fraternite Matin in French 10 Jun 83 p 28

[Editorial by F.L. Doubass: "The Defeat of a Man"]

[Text] The friends of Africa who are lovers of peace and freedom, as well as those Africans who are concerned with safeguarding the dignity of their continent and the happiness of their people, gave a great sigh of relief on Wednesday evening when it was announced that the need for unity had prevailed at Addis Ababa and that the 19th OAU summit was finally going to open.

To experienced observers, the failure of Tripoli I and Tripoli II is a repudiation of the Libyan policy of destabilization and interference toward some African states.

The fact that a quorum of 34 participating countries could not be attained in Tripoli in August 1982 or in February 1983 shows a polite but categorical refusal by African leaders to make Colonel al-Qadhdhafi ("the greatest divider of Africa") the chairman of an organization which professes to be, first and foremost, egalitarian, united, and fraternal.

The heads of state thus refused to give the right to speak on behalf of Africa at international meetings to one who has shown that he is more suited to destroying than to building.

The participation of more than 40 delegations is a slap in the face of Al-Qadhdhafi, who wanted to place Africa in the orbit of his Kremlin masters. It is a final "No" to the stranglehold on the continent of a man so rich and so eloquent.

The failure of Al-Qadhdhafi to subdue Africa is a victory for the OAU, which has rightly taken up the challenge thrown down by those who fish in troubled waters. This failure is a triumph for the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity, principles that are dear to African society. The triumph strengthens the fundamental charter of the OAU, which stipulates, among other things, that no member state may interfere in the internal affairs of any other member state.

This means that Libya should not intervene in the Chadian conflict. The nonadmission of the SDAR into the OAU amounts to a rejection of auctioneering and illegality. It is a consolidation of the fundamental charter, which declares in Article 7 that for a state to be admitted as a member, it should be independent and sovereign; this, honestly, is not the case with the Polisario, which is still a liberation movement.

If the admission of the SDAR had been accepted, it would have been a dangerous precedent in the history of the OAU. It might

have encouraged prospective candidates whose acceptance would result in the balkanization of the continent...

Let us admit that the implementation of the Nairobi resolutions of 1981, which call for the organization of a referendum in Western Sahara, constitutes a recourse for settling disputes in the African way, with no winner or loser.

LIBERIA

Head of State Doe Returns From OAU Summit

AB101630 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, and his 12-man party arrived this afternoon at the James Spriggs Payne Airfield in Monrovia after attending the 19th summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa.

NIGER

Kountche Returns From OAU Summit, Comments

AB121240 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1110 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Niamey, 11 Jun (AFP-AZAP) — Niger President General Seyni Kountche returned to Niamey on Friday from Addis Ababa, where he represented his country at the 19th summit of the OAU.

In a statement to the press, President Kountche expressed satisfaction at having witnessed as an ordinary African citizen the rebirth of the OAU. He stated that the creation of the OAU in 1963 and the reconvening of the 19th summit each marked the realization of an historical process which could have led either to total disintegration or unity and African solidarity.

The head of state said that the summit was held because the ideal of unity resurfaced (...), frank and constructive dialogue prevailed over intransigence and blind confrontationism, and African wisdom recovered its rightful place.

The head of state added that since the Khartoum summit of 1978, he had deliberately abstained from attending OAU summits because since that time the level of debate had seriously deteriorated, leading the OAU toward a sort of collapse.

NIGERIA

President Shagari Returns From OAU Summit

AB101845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari is back in Lagos from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where he attended the current meeting of the 19th summit of the OAU. The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, was left behind at the head of the Nigerian delegation to the meeting. Shortly before his departure, President Shagari took part in the debate on Western Sahara.

Communique Says Border Problems With Chad Solved

AB100955 Paris AFP in French 0917 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Jun (AFP) — The Nigerian Embassy in Nairobi stated on Thursday that Chad and Nigeria have reopened their common border and that, with the implementation of the 6 May peace agreement, a lasting solution to the hostilities over the islands in Lake Chad has been found.

In a communique published by the KENYAN NEWS AGENCY, the Nigerian Embassy indicated that, in accordance with the peace agreement concluded by the two parties, each country's security forces and civilians have already returned to the islands they occupied before 18 April, when hostilities broke out.

The Lake Chad Basin Commission was entrusted with the problem of security on the borders and with the task of clearly demarcating the borders separating Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, the embassy communique added.

(An official communique released in Paris by Chad on Sunday stated that Nigerian Air Force and artillery continued their bombing of Chadian territory, causing the death of several hundred civilians).

The Nigerian Embassy communique added that Chadian dissidents who abused their refugee status in Nigeria by engaging in "subversive activities" will be assembled in places where their activities can be monitored, and will be given the choice of leaving Nigeria.

Lagos Sources on Nigerian Oil Production

AB102152 Paris AFP in French 0954 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] According to informed sources in the Nigerian capital, Nigeria produced more than 1.6 million barrels of oil per day in May. According to the same sources, taking into account the production of the previous months and the production quota fixed for this country by OPEC (1.3 million barrels per day), the May figures are quite high and are expected to be the highest, while the estimates for June are fixed at about 1.5 million.

Production in April stood at about 1.2 million barrels per day. According to experts, the average production in the second quarter must therefore exceed the quota fixed by OPEC, but reports from Nigerian circles add that this excess should not be more than 10 percent, which could be "acceptable" to Nigeria's partners within the organization.

The official Nigerian National Petroleum Company has sent letters to all the companies operating in Nigeria asking them not to reveal the production figures, it was learned from sources close to these companies. In fact, Nigeria was "allegedly irritated" by the publication in some specialized newspapers of "too exact" figures on Nigerian production.

According to observers, this increase in production confirms the favorable situation of the oil market since OPEC's recent meeting in London. In fact, some observers in the Nigerian capital believe that, due to Nigeria's unilateral decision to reduce the price of oil — which caused the OPEC meeting to be held — the market has been restructured. They stressed the decisive role played by Yahaya Dikko, Nigerian President Shagari's adviser on petroleum affairs and current chairman of OPEC, who, according to them, demonstrated his foresight by his success in installing [words indistinct] the OPEC both the British and the Mexicans, who are not members of the organization but who endeavored to respect the tariffs.

According to observers, the Nigerian economy, which has been severely affected by the fall in sales in recent months (the present revenues are those of February sales, that is to say less than 700,000 barrels per day), is expected to benefit from this revival, which, according to petroleum circles, will continue until the end of the year.

Oil represents about 90 percent of Nigeria's foreign exchange earnings. Its internal consumption is slightly above 250,000 barrels per day.

UPPER VOLTA

Commandos Revolt, Demand Sankara's Release

AB131245 Paris AFP in French 1212 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Jun (AFP) — A unit of parachute commandos stationed in Po (about 160 km south of Ouagadougou) and led by Captain Blaise Compaore has revolted and "demanded" the release of former Prime Minister Thomas Sankara from house arrest, it was learned from reliable sources in Ouagadougou.

In a report on the National Training Center for Commandos (CNEC) in Po, near the border with Ghana, where that unit is stationed, *Carrefour Africain*, a weekly government newspaper, published reports on Monday that Capt Blaise Compaore and his men have declared that "there is no question of laying down their arms" until their demand has been met. The newspaper adds that Capt Compaore "does not rule out a recourse to arms if the circumstances demand it," saying: "He is aware that it is necessary to avoid civil war."

Capt Compaore and his men — well-armed and numbering about 100, according to observers — "demand" that Captain Thomas Sankara and Captain Jean-Baptiste Lingani, former secretary general of the People's Salvation Council (CSP), be given "total freedom." These two officers were said to have been arrested on 17 May, accused of trying to make the CSP "deviatefrom its initial program" with the connivance of a Marxist organization, the Patriotic League for Development (Lipad), and with the support of Libyan Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Released at the end of May, Captains Sankara and Lingani were once again placed under house arrest at the beginning of June. The official reason given was "to avoid anything unfortunate happening to them." According to reliable sources, it would appear that the two officers used their freedom to hold political meetings and to organize an uprising against President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's regime.

Carrefour Africain reveals that the Army unit in Po, which has been in mutiny since President Ouedraogo's 17 May crackdown on "Sankara's supporters," has received several delegations who have come to mediate and resolve the current conflict. Colonel Marcel Yaoua Tamini personally went to Po last week, the paper reports, but it does not say whether he was able to meet Capt Compaore.

According to the weekly, Capt Compaore and his commandos are also "demanding" the "the rehabilitation of former CSP officials, who were recently called irresponsible bandits, guarantees to reestablish confidence within the Army, guarantees for their security and position within the Army, and, finally, the safeguarding of the interests of Upper Voltans."

Capt Compaore, an old friend of Capt Sankara, who had himself commanded the Po unit in 1981, declared that on 17 May President Ouedraogo and his supporters "violated the basic principles and statutes of the CSP by using force. That is why we are also using force to oppose them," he said, according to the paper.

A communique issued on Saturday evening by the Upper Voltan Ministry of National Defense and Veterans Affairs, led by the head of state, Dr Major Ouedraogo, denied, in contradiction to rumors that had been circulating for several days, that it intends to mobilize the reserve military contingent.

In a communique broadcast on radio, the minister of defense called on the "reservists and their relatives in particular to be careful not to be duped by those who seek to exploit situations and who are now going around towns and villages recruiting former soldiers." "Only the Army's recruitment bureau and the military bureaus of administrative constituencies can proceed with mobilization," the communique said.

COMOROS

French Military Exercises Scheduled on Mayotte

AB111140 Paris AFP in English 1131 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Mayotte, June 11 (AFP) — French Armed Forces will tomorrow begin five days of military manoeuvres on the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte. The exercises, intended to test the mobility of French forces in the Indian Ocean, will involve the Army, Air Force, Navy and Gendarmerie.

Mayotte has been administered by France since the rest of the Comoro Islands declared independence from Paris in 1975, but the Government of the Comoros in Moroni claims sovereignty over it.

The manoeuvres are also intended to assure the security of the population, which voted in a referendum in 1976 to keep the island French.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Arrives From Addis Ababa Summit

MB091843 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] It was difficult, but we have managed to hold the summit. This statement was made by President Samora Machel on his arrival at Maputo International Airport at about 1700 today from Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, where the 19th summit of the OAU is taking place. The Mozambique head of state was received by Marcelino dos Santos, and by other members and officials of the party and state.

NAMIBIA

Further Reportage on Proposed State Council

Van Niekerk Defends Council

MB130847 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says it is important for the proposed new state council to begin functioning in the territory, as the political and constitutional development of South-West Africa should not be left in the doldrums.

Interviewed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, he said the council would give political parties in the territory the opportunity, as he put it, to start with a clean slate. Nothing was being prescribed to them, and they were free to put forward their own constitutional proposals. The council, he said, would be a positive development as it could contribute toward negotiations on South-West African independence and the participating political parties would have the common goal of creating a new political dispensation for the territory.

Regarding the independence negotiations, the council might propose, for instance, that UN Resolution 435 should be implemented in the territory. Decisions by the council, however, would be subject to a referendum. So far, 15 of the 24 political parties in South-West Africa have agreed to take part in the proposed state council.

Referring to the proposed visit to the territory by UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar, Dr van Niekerk said it would be a good thing for him to meet representatives of the internal parties. Nevertheless, he should also pay a visit to the operational area, where he would be able to see the type of terrorist activity that SWAPO was involved in.

SWAPO Will Not Participate

MB101050 Johannesburg The Star in English 9 Jun 83 p 3

[By Peter Honey *The Star* Bureau]

[Excerpts] Windhoek — A SWAPO spokesman in Namibia has rejected as meaningless a statement by the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, that the organisation would be approached to participate in the proposed multiparty State Council.

Dr van Niekerk said that as SWAPO was a politically active party in Namibia it would be approached to take part in the proposed council to set up a new interim government system in the territory, just as the other parties had been. He said a good relationship had developed between himself and political parties now discussing the territory's future.

But yesterday an official SWAPO spokesman said participation in such a body was out of the question. "How can we be expected to take part in a scheme created by the administrator-general when, in fact, some of our members are restricted or detained in terms of Resolutions AG 26 and 9 — for which the very same administrator-general is responsible? "Besides, the so-called state council scheme would jeopardise implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435."

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg District Bans Pro-ANC Meetings

MB101921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1905 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 10, SAPA — All meetings to protest against the execution of three members of the African National Congress yesterday have been banned in the Johannesburg magisterial district from tomorrow morning until Monday morning, SABC news reported tonight.

The latest banning has been issued by the acting magistrate for the district of Johannesburg, Mr Duvenhage, in terms of the Internal Security Act. It is valid from 6 am tomorrow until 6 am

on Monday and directly affects a meeting planned for Sunday in Lenasia.

Minister Says Police Shoot 68, Kill 23 in May
MB101620 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The South African Police shot and killed 23 people in May this year. That has been revealed by law and order minister, Louis le Grange. Replying to a question in Parliament, the minister said a total of 68 people were shot by police last month. Of these, 23 were killed and 45 were wounded.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Returns From OAU Summit
MB111255 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, returned to Harare this morning after attending the 19th summit meeting of the OAU in Addis Ababa. Comrade Mugabe, accompanied by the minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, was welcomed at the airport by the deputy prime minister and other government officials. The foreign minister, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has remained in the Ethiopian capital representing Zimbabwe at the conference, which is expected to end deliberations today.

Mugabe Leaves for ILO Conference in Geneva
MB130855 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 June 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, left Harare last night for Geneva, Switzerland, where he will address a conference of the International Labor Organization next Wednesday. Comrade Mugabe is accompanied by his wife, Comrade Sally, and the minister of manpower and planning and development, Comrade Frederich Shava, who will later travel to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to speak at the meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

The prime minister's party will be joined by the minister of labor and social services, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai, who is already in Geneva attending the ILO conference. Comrade Mugabe returns home next Sunday.

Rebels Questioned on Kidnapping of Foreigners
NC121908 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Harare, June 12 (AFP) — Zimbabwean authorities are interrogating a number of captured rebel guerrillas, some of whom may have been involved in the kidnapping of six foreign tourists nearly a year ago, a spokesman for the British High Commission here said today.

The spokesman said there was as yet no indication whether the captured rebels were able to give any accurate information about whether the six, who have not been heard from since they were seized last July 23, are alive or dead.

The spokesman said the High Commission — two of the tourists are British, two American and two Australian — would "be kept informed of any further developments." Comment was not immediately available from the U.S. or Australian embassies, and the Zimbabwe Government has made no statement. Diplomats from the embassies involved have, as the months went on, privately voiced fears the kidnapped tourists are dead.

The abductors, believed to be renegade former guerrillas of opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, issued a ransom note shortly after the kidnapping saying the six would be killed if Mr Nkomo was not restored to the government and imprisoned former Nkomo guerrilla chiefs Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku not freed.

Radio Truth: Zimbabwe Abandoned by U.S., UK
MB101927 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Britain and America might make nice noises about Zimbabwe, but in effect they have already abandoned our country, and who can blame them? Look about you and see just who Zimbabwe's great friends are today. They are not America or Britain, but the communist dictatorships — North Korea, China, East Germany, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, and Cuba. It is not the West's fault that they have abandoned Zimbabwe, it is Zimbabwe's fault. Worse, it is the fault of ZANU-PF.

Radio Truth stands for democracy in our country. We stand for a constitution which is above a political party, and for a legal system which is not subservient to a political party. We stand for nonpolitical police, Army, and civil service, and for an educational system which has not been corrupted by a party.

We stand for peace, freedom, and [words indistinct] people. We stand for a free enterprise system, meaningful alliances with the countries around us, and the freedom of the churches. We do not stand for a ZANU-PF dictatorship, no matter how it is disguised to resemble something else.